The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

SENATOR HILL AND THE PRESIDENT RECONCILED.

The Senator Resumes Relations With Cleveland.—The Currency Bill Will Pass the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Democratic skies are brighter just now than they have been for a year. The much talked about and much hoped for getting together of Democrats seems at last to be in a fair way towards becoming an accomplished fact. The example of Senator Hill in going to the White House and resuming pleasant relations with President Cleveland is being followed by lesser leaders of the party in Congress. The first result of this getting together of Democrats will be the passage by the House of the Carlisle currency reform bill, which will not be delayed much, if any, beyond the present week. It was noticeable that a better and more conciliatory spirit was shown by all the speakers at the Democratic caucus held today than has been exhibited at any similar gathering for a long time, and consequently Democrats are looking forward to future party success with more confidence than the most sanguine of them have felt since the opening of the present session of Congress.

One of the most important factors in uniting the Democrats of the House in support of the Carlisle currency reform bill, was the unprincipled fight which a clique of Wall street bankers have been making upon Secretary Carlisle, using this bill as an excuse, because he would not allow them to use him. Secretary Carlisle is deservedly popular with Democrats in Congress—and out of Congress, too, for that matter—and many of them determined to stand by him and his bill, although there are things in the bill that some of them do not approve.

Now that the passage of the currency bill by the House is regarded as good as accomplished, its fate in the Senate is being discussed. Few Democrats are confident that it will even be allowed to reach a vote in the Senate, owing to the short time remaining of the session, but Senator Hill, who seldom expresses an opinion without having good reasons therefor, thinks that the Senate will pass the bill if it be amended to provide for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, as that would obtain votes enough from the Republican and Populist silver Senators to get the bill through. It has been stated, although I cannot vouch for it, that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle would not object to such an amendment of the bill, and it is certain that many Democrats in both House and Senate would be greatly pleased to see the bill become a law so amended.

Some of the Republican leaders are indulging in a line of talk that they will regret inside of six months. They are saying that the only trouble with the Treasury is that caused by a revenue insufficient to meet the expenditures of the government, and that the deficit is caused by the new tariff law. That is just the talk to suit the Democrats, who know that as soon as the Treasury begins to realize from the duty on sugar, which is just beginning to come in largely, and on the income tax, which will soon be collectable, the receipts of the government will be in excess of the expenditures. It will be amusing to see these Republicans when confronted by their present talk a few months hence.

There is much talk of the attempt that is expected to be made in the Senate to render the income tax inoperative by dropping the appropriation for its collection, which is in the urgency appropriation bill, which has been passed by the House; but Senator Cockrell, chairman of the Senate Appropriation committee, says that it is nothing but talk and that he is confident the appropriation will be made. Secretary Carlisle is so confident that the appropriation will be made that he is now sending income tax blanks to the internal revenue collectors.

Some of the numerous men who are always going off half-cocked were probably responsible for the rumor which was current a day or two ago and was widely telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that the administration had withdrawn the demand it had made upon Spain to cease discriminating against American flour shipped to Cuba, under penalty of having the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico shut out of the United States. The originator of that rumor got his facts exactly reversed. Instead of having withdrawn its demand upon the Spanish government the administration has reiterated it in stronger language, and accompanied it with a notice that a prompt reply must be given or the President would without further warning issue a proclamation against the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico.

It has been informally decided by the Senate Finance committee that no tariff amendments of any sort should be taken up at this session, and the administration is thrown upon its own resources in dealing with the retaliation and threatened retaliation of European nations because of the differential duty on sugar, which everybody admits ought to be repealed.

To Prevent the Spread of Cattle Disease.

The state board of agriculture has formulated a measure to prevent the spread of tuberculosis which has been approved by Governor Pattison and other state authorities, the state grange, Farmers' Alliance and kindred organizations. The measure has already been introduced in the senate by Senator Critchfield, of Somerset, who has been endorsed by the agricultural classes for chairman of the senate agricultural committee. The proposed act gives the governor and secretary of the state board of agriculture power to place animals, herds, and premises in quarantine, to prescribe the rules regulating such quarantine, to employ assistants, regulate their compensation and provide for the movement of animals and articles likely to convey the contagion.

The governor and secretary of the board may order and conduct examinations into the condition of live stock in relation to tuberculosis, including the milk supplies of municipalities and take measures to protect such milk supplies from contamination by this disease. Violation of the rules of quarantine or interference with officers appointed under the proposed act is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both. Animals may be condemned and killed, the owner to be paid not more than $25 for any infected animal of graded or common stock and not more than $60 for registered stock. When an agreement can not be made with the owner of infected animals as to their value three appraisers are to be appointed to appraise their value.

Compulsory Education.

A vigourous effort will br made to have the present legislature pass a compulsory education law. Hon. John Farr, of Lackawanna county, has one ready, which very modestly provides that every child between the age of 8 and 12 years shall receive at least sixteen weeke instruction annually in the ordinary English branches. Representative Seyferts' bill makes it the business of the state to provide for the education of every child within its limits between the age of 8 and 15 years, and makes it the duty of parents to see that children within the prescribed age receive at least five months' instruction five months in the year. The effort to secure compulsory education should be strongly supported by intelligent people.

Staff Appointments.

Gov. Hastings has made the first appointments for his military staff which will consist of 25 or 30 members, each one gets the title of "Colonel" by virtue of his position. There is no salary connected with it; when the Governor attends any military display he is surrounded by as many of his staff as can conveniently attend, dressed in fine uniforms.

The members of this body-guard so far appointed are Henry Hall, legislative correspondent of the Pittsburg Times; Colonels J. L. Spangler and W. Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of West Montery, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Flouring Mill Burned.

The large flouring mill owned by J. B. Crawford, at the Junction, in Nittany Valley, was destroyed by fire last Friday evening.

Clinton County Licenses.

At Lock Haven Monday Judge Mayer and his associates of the Clinton county bench granted thirty four hotel and two brewery licenses.

Bought the Properties.

The Dubsites have bought up all the Esherite Evangelical churches in and near Williamsport.

Death at Madisonburg.

Mr. Henry Hazel, an aged and respected citizen of Madisonburg, died on Friday, December 28th. He was aged over seventy-six years.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

PATTISON PREPARES TO QUIT.

Thousands of Invitations to Attend General Hastings' Inauguration.

Governor Pattison has removed his household effects from the Executive Mansion to his residence at Overbrook, near Philadelphia, and on Wednesday of next week will join Mrs. Pattison at their new home, which she expects to occupy this week.

It had been intended by Governor and Mrs. Pattison to entertain General Hastings and family by giving them a dinner at the Executive Mansion, next Tuesday, but owing to the fact that Mrs. Pattison has been suffering with rheumatism for several days the arrangement has been abandoned. The Governor and his daughter, Miss Vinnie Pattison, will leave the Executive Mansion on Monday afternoon, and enjoy the hospitality of James J. Dull and family, Front and Pine streets, until after the inauguration of General Hastings as Governor.

Two thousand invitations were issued Monday from the headquarters of the Legislative inaugural committee to political clubs and fire companies in the state to participate in the inaugural parade. Fifteen thousand additional invitations will be issued to prominent citizens of this and other states to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Governor-elect Hastings and family will reach Harrisburg on Saturday and will be guests of Mrs. Haldeman, widow of the late Congressman Richard F. Haldeman, at the old mansion of General Cameron, on Front street. Between 125 and 150 political clubs are expected to participate in the inaugural parade. Chief Marhsal Olmstead has been notified that the Anti-Cobden, of Philadelphia, with 250 members; the Penrose Club and the Fifteenth Ward Club will be in the line next Tuesday.

MILLIONS ASSESSED FOR TAXATION.

Steady Increase in the Value of Property in Pennsylvania.

The assessment returns to the department of internal affairs from the several counties of the commonwealth indicate that the aggregate amount of tax assessed in the state during the year just closed was $2,466,451.31 as against $2,433,012.84 the previous year. The aggregate value of all property in the state taxable for county purposes is shown by the returns to be $2,545,500,748, an increase of $38,433,801 over 1893.

The county tax assessed last year amounted to $19,935,994.04 as against $18,851,768.73 the previous year. The money at interest including mortgages, bonds, notes, stocks, &c., is shown by the returns to have been $616,043,452 in 1894, an increase over the previous year of $8,379,043. The aggregate value of stages, omnibusses, hacks, cabs, &c., in the state is $570,061. In 1893 the aggregate value of this subject of taxation was $589,204. The aggregate value of property taxable for state purposes at four mills on the dollar, including money at interest, mortgages, judgments, bonds, notes and stocks, is shown by the returns to have increased from $608,253,612 in 1863 to $616,613,513 last year.

The number of taxables in the state last year was 1,684,946, an increase of 21,990 over 1893. The assessment returns to the department the past two years show that the acreage of the timber land of the state is steadily growing less, while at the same time there is a correspondiug increase in the acreage of the cleared land. In 1894 there were 15,081,061 acres of cleared land, an increase of 204,197 over the previous year. The total acreage of timber land in 1893 was 8,296,192, as against 8,017,327 in 1894.

The aggregate value of the real estate in the commonwealth last year was $2,643,601,500 and $2,590,433,790 in 1893. The value of the real esta e exempt from taxation increased from $239,243,753 in 1893 to $245,368,752 in 1894, and the value of real estate taxable from $2,351,190.037 in 1893 to $2,389,252,748 in 1894. The assessment returns for these two years show that the number of horses, mares, geldings and mules over four years has decreased from 561,468 in 1893 to 550,134 in 1894, a difference of 11,234 and in value from $32,585,620 to $30,162,309.

The number of neat cattle in the state over four years was 672,023 in 1894, and their aggregate value, $11,565,293. In 1893 the number of this class of cattle was 692,246 and their aggregate value $12,148,492. The salaries and emoluments of office, offices, posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations increased from $111,124,967 in 1893 to $114,414,918 last year.

Executive Clerk.

Governor-elect Hastings has selected Wilbur F. Harris, of Bellefonte, for his executive clerk. Mr. Harris is a close personal friend of the new governor and is thoroughly qualified for the place.

BORN AND DIED

IN CENTRE COUNTY THE PAST YEAR.

The District Assessor's Returns.—Over Twice as Many Births as Deaths.

The assessors throughout the county have completed their registry of the births and deaths occurring during the seven months from May 1st to December 1st, and the returns are in from all districts in the county but three, showing a total of 579 births and 266 deaths. The returns from precincts show up as follows:

	BIRTHS	DEATHS
Bellefonte North Ward	8	7
" South Ward	13	12
" West Ward	17	1
Centre Hall Borough	5	1
Howard "	5	8
Milesburg "	9	6
Millheim "	3	4
Philipsburg 1st Ward	12	5
" 2nd Ward	14	3
" 3d Ward	14	12
South Philipsburg	8	4
Unionville	3	2
Benner N. P.	8	2
" S. P.	11	5
Boggs N. P.	6	1
" E. P.	11	4
" W. P.	3	5
Burnside	7	3
College E. P.	0	0
" W. P.	9	2
Curtin	12	2
Ferguson E. P.	13	5
" W. P.	4	4
Gregg N. P.	5	2
" E. P.	8	6
" W. P.	10	4
Haines W. P.	13	10
" E. P.	9	2
Halfmoon	5	4
Harris	14	2
Howard	0	0
Huston	15	15
Liberty	18	5
Marion	15	8
Miles E. P.	8	0
" M. P.	15	2
" W. P.	3	2
Patton	24	10
Penn	20	3
Potter N. P.	6	3
" S. P.	20	18
Rush N. P.	26	17
" S. P.	0	0
Snow Shoe E. P.	9	2
" W. P.	15	6
Spring N. P.	18	5
" S. P.	21	13
" W. P.	18	12
Taylor	12	4
Union	14	3
Walker	17	7
Worth	15	5
Total	579	266

In Clinton county during the same period there were 279 births and 145 deaths.

Silver and Gold.

Something everybody wants, something all can get by securing a copy of Vick's Floral Guide for 1895, a work of art, printed in seventeen different tinted inks, with beautiful colored plates. Full list, with description and prices, of everything one could wish for vegetable, fruit or flower garden. Many pages of new novelties, encased in a chaste cover of silver and gold.

Unusual and astonishing offers, such as Sweet Peas for 40 cents a pound, $300.00 for a name for a New Double Sweet Pea, etc. If at all interested in seeds or plants send ten cents at once for a copy of Vick's Floral Guide, which amount may be deducted from first order, to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and learn the many bargains this firm is offering.

To Make Corncribs Rat Proof.

We can give the farmer readers of the "Reporter" a pointer on making corn-cribs proof against rats and mice, that is simple and connected with little expense and, under proper care, lasting. With stout wire-netting, meshes small enough to keep out mice, cover the bottom and sides, also top, of crib, with it, and you are safe against the harm the rodents will do, and one season's saving in your corn will pay the cost of the wire netting which can be bought very low.

Garners, cellar closets for safe-keeping of provisions, can be made safe against rats and mice, in the same way, and any one can put on the netting, either iuside or outside the apartment desired to be secure.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Will Have Water Works.

Our good neighbors at Milroy are contemplating the erection of water works, and a party came over to take data on the excellent system of water works which is the boast of Centre Hall.

In a Snarl.

The Philadelphia Republicans made their nominations on Wednesday, and have split. The Quay element was turned down, and Penrose, the machine candidate for the mayorality nomination was defeated, and now there is a big sore.

Sworn In.

On Monday morning John G. Love was sworn in as president judge of this judicial district, and Hon. A. O. Furst retires with honors fairly won during his ten years service on the bench.

CENTRE CO. FARMER IN VA.

He Gets Along Finely and Gives Interesting Facts.

In a letter to his uncle, Peter Hoffer, J. Henry Meyer, who left this place over a year ago, writes from Bowling Green, Virginia, Dec. 21, 1894, as follows:

"I will try to answer your inquiries without exaggeration. I have not made any new discoveries that I am aware of up to this time. I am satisfied however, that with a lighter application of manure, which is at the bottom of all successful farming everywhere, will bring the farmer as good results, if not better, here than north. The soil is not capable of producing paying crops of grass in its present state, but wherever stable manure, or commercial fertilizer is applied, grass is successfully grown; clover and orchard grass are a success wherever a preparation for its growth has been made.

The pasture is equal to that of the north, if not better, under the same conditions. Uuder such continued drought as we had the summer of '94 the pastures north would have certainly dried up, but here we had good pasture all summer, and up to the present time some farmers still have their stock in pasture without any other feed; but I have my stock stabled and feeding.

The wheat and oats look promising. I had some fear that the seeding was done too late, but by all appearances we seeded early enough for this fall; the season has been most remarkable; we have had no snow, and but few nights that ice froze on stagnant waters, or tubs, buckets, or any other vessel out doors.

The man who cultivated the place last year raised forty barrels of corn on forty acres, he claims; this year we cultivated twenty-two acres and a fraction, made eighty-five barrels, or almost four barrels per acre; twenty bushels shelled corn. We did not measure with a tub, as the farmer does here, but with a bushel basket, and we have every reason to believe the measurement will overrun the tub measure.

Yes the facilities for soil improvement are within easy reach, like in the north. The barn-yard is the easiest, without which farming is not a success in any land or country that I know of.

The town has four dry goods stores, three groceries, two butcher shops, one stove and tin shop, four coach shops; but for all that there is plenty of land for sale in the town, where buildings can be put up at a small price and more stores and shops started. There is represented in this town in a small way, almost anything you might think necessary for a booming place, except a bakery, and I believe it would be a good place for a baker, or a printer; we have a county paper, but not printed at Bowling Green. We should have a live man here like the editor of the REPORTER; somebody to make them hustle.

No farmer gathers any cloverseed here, but I am told by a Lebanon county man who has been here for thirteen years that he has not seen the like for clover filling with seed like it does in this country. This Lebanon county man is an old acquaintance of Rev. W. H. Groh and brother Levi; his name is Wenerich; he lives about four miles south-west of us.

As to parties purchasing, there have been none lately as I know of but there is some prospect of a canning factory being built at Millford in the spring of '95, ready for the crop the following summer; tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, and anything for purposes of canning can be sold.

The green grass has most of it gone with the summer. There is more corn produced here than is consumed; farmers along the rivers had good crops, this year was a favorable season for them, two or three whose crops I saw made 200 to 1000 barrels, about six barrels per acre, shelled.

Markets at present: Corn $2.25 per barrel; rye 50 cents per bushel; wheat two bushel for $1.12; oats 45; butter 20 cents; eggs 20 cents per dozen; good horse from $80 to $100; I bought a good heavy Guernsey cow some four weeks ago for $15.

As this is the day before Christmas the people are preparing the churches in the way of decorations, for the proper celebration of the day. The usual Christmas service will be held in the Methodist church in Bowling Green tomorrow. A young man has been sent here by the last conference by the name of Waterfield; a very nice man seemingly and a good preacher; he has called to see us since he came to town.

The Spring Elections.

The spring election will be held on Tuesday, February 19th. The primary election or caucuses must not be held later than Saturday, January 26th.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

TEXT BOOK TRUST PROFITS.

The State Has Paid Over One Million of Dollars Unnecessarily.

The profits of the Text Book Trust have been handsomely enhanced by the operations of the new Free School Book law. Those who have made a study of the subject are convinced that the state paid out during the year, perhaps, $1,000,000 more than necessary in the shape of trust profits, and it is likely that an investigation will be ordered by the Legislature.

A number of the districts have not reported the amount expended to the state authorities. The total, as far as heard from for the school year ended June 4, 1894, for books and supplies is $1,844,714.15. This, it is stated at the Department of Public Instruction, is considerably more than was anticipated.

The amount per capita ranges from as low as 83 cents in one county to as much as $3 in others.

There is an entire absence of uniformity. Some districts expended more than the state appropriation, and others turned the new law into a money making scheme.

Pirtsburg pays 95 cents for an algebra which costs McKeesport $1. Bellefonte buys the same book for 93 cents. Bellefonte also secures for 63 cents a geometry which costs $1.05 in Pittsburg and Allegheny, and for which McKeesport is charged $1.13. Brownsville gets this book for 68 cents, Homestead is assessed 56 cents for an arithmetic which costs Allegheny 52½ cents, but has a rate lower than Allegheny on geographies.

The first ward of Carnegie pays $1.50 for a geography which costs Oil City $1, and Pittsburg 96 cents. It pays $1.10 for a history which Bellefonte gets for 80 cents and Bellevernon for 95 cents.

A grammar which costs Pittsburg and Williamsport 48 cents appears to be worth 85 cents in Carnegie. The second ward of the same town puts up 95 cents for an arithmetic sold to Pittsburg for 52 cents, and many of the other figures are in proportion.

Local Notes.

A thaw set in on Sunday which continued to Tuesday, melting the snow very much and spoiling sleighing somewhat.

Have your sales advertised in the "Reporter," thus making them known in every nook and corner of the county. We also print sale bills in No. 1 style.

Ladies occasionally inquire when they can see us print papers. Our newspaper press can be seen in operation every Wednesday evening and on Thursday mornings after 10. We are always pleased to have ladies call.

Its 68th Year.

The old Centre Hall REPORTER entered upon its sixty-eighth year this week looking far younger and more prosperous than one would imagine for a journal of that age. For forty-seven years it has been under the direction of the Kurtz family and, as they are all experienced newspaper men the REPORTER has grown to be one of the foremost Democratic journals of the state. May the REPORTER live to reach the century mark is the wish of the *Times*.—Tyrone *Times*.

Has Been a Success.

The Centre Hall REPORTER has entered upon its sixty-eighth volume. For thirty years it has been edited by Fred Kurtz. The REPORTER'S success in the past and its bright prospects for the future are due to the ability with which it has been managed and to the influence for good it has exerted in Centre county.—Philadelphia *Times*.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Mrs. Lohr Loses.

Chief Justice McCullum, of the supreme court, on Wednesday handed down a decision reversing the decision of Judge Furst in the case of Mrs. David E. Lohr vs. the borough of Philigsburg, without a new trial. This is the second time the supreme court has refused Judge Furst in the same case. As this releases our borough from paying $1800 damages we can all feel happy.—Philipsburg *Ledger*.

Why He Quit Chewing.

A Bradford man has quit chewing tobacco simply because on biting into a plug the other day he found on examination a portion of a human finger.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

Hargrove & Co.'s tobacco factory in Richmond was destroyed by fire.——James M. Walker, once associated with Mackay, Fair, Flood & O'Brien, died poor, in San Francisco.——Fire destroyed the center building and south wing of the Insane Asylum at Anna, Ill.——The Hudson River Furniture factory near the center of Kempton, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and there was a stock of manufactured electric moters in storage.——Frank Murphy, in falling from a ladder in Jersey City, grasped a live wire, and was killed.——The miners at Dubois and Reynoldsville, Pa., struck on account of a reduction in wages.——W. C. McCane, aged thirty-one years, a wealthy mine owner, of Denver, Col., attempted suicide by turning on the gas in his private room in the Norristown, Pa., Hospital. He had been sent to the hospital on account of temporary illness.——Duelist William Bebbler was indicted by the grand jury in Belvidere, N. J.——The body of John T. McKeown, a Detroit real estate dealer, was dragged from the river bottom. It bore no marks of violence. When last seen, a week ago, McKeown was en route homeward after a convivial evening.

W. A. Thompson, well-known as Charley Mitchell's manager, who has been handling a pure-food show, which collapsed, was arrested in New Orleans on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, the complainant being J. R. Allen, who bought five thousand tickets on a speculation, being promised that they would be good for expositions held throughout the South.——The Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, granted a reprieve until March 4 to Theodore Lambert, the murderer of Baker Kairer, of Camden, N. J., who was to have been hanged Thursday. This is the second reprieve that has been granted Lambert, Governor Werts having previously granted a stay of execution from December 13 until January 3.——Raphael Mareno, thirty-three years old, was found dead in bed, and Raphael Mareno, his cousin, and Raphaelo Sireno, Sr., and Raphaelo Sireno, Jr., was found unconscious in their rooms from inhaling illuminating gas, which had escaped from a leaky main in a tenement-house in Boston.——Franklin Ballou, manager of the Bi-Metallic Smelter, and one of the leading citizens of Leadville, was terribly, and probably fatally, injured by a runaway team, which knocked him down and trampled on him.——The residence of P. H. Mast, millionaire manufacturer in Springfield, O., was burned. The interior was entirely destroyed. Lose about $60,000; insurance $30,000 on building and $10,000 on contents. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

The Miller Hotel in Lancaster, Ky., was burned, the wife of Mr. Edward A. Pascoe being the only one of four persons to escape.——An earthquake shock in the City of Mexico caused a panic in the Arben Theater.——Tom Blair was lynched by a mob in Mount Sterling, Ky.——Governor Pattison, in his final message to the legislature of Pennsylvania, referred to the unprofitableness of strikes to the laborers, as shown by the strikes during the past year in that state.——Engineer Shull was killed and two trainmen were injured in a collision between two freight trains at Yorktown, Indiana.——The body of Wm. A. Schneider, entry clerk for Cowan, McClung & Co., of Knoxville, was found in the woods one and a-half miles northeast of Lake Ottozee, in Tennessee, about noon, half covered with snow. The police think that Schneider was foully dealt with.——Daniel J. Trombley, a lumber inspector, twenty-eight years of age, crazed over politics, murdered his wife and child in Bay City, Mich., set fire to the house, and made his escape. The murder was first discovered by the firemen, who found Mrs. Trombley with her throat cut lying on the bed, and burned almost to a crisp.

Frederick Truester, an old resident of Pittsburg, was found in a snowdrift just outside the town almost frozen to death and suffering from severe bruises and cuts that covered his head.——The grand jury, by a unanimous vote, refused to indict Alderman John Powers, of Chicago, for soliciting a brice. Alderman Powers had been charged with attempting to secure $25,000 to repeal an anti-cigarette ordinance.——Dora Williams locked her three children in her home, in Rome, Ga., and went visiting. The house and all the children were burned.——The War Department has decided adversely to the building of a bridge across the Hudson River at Bath-on-the-Hudson. The report of Colonel Gillespie, of the Engineer Corps, upon which Secretary Lamont bases his action, shows that, after a public hearing and a full consideration of the subject, he is of opinion that the construction of the bridge at the location, and in accordance with the plans submitted on June 11, 1892, would create an "unreasonable obstruction to the navigation" of the Hudson River.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—The resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) relating to the occupation of rooms in the basement of the Senate wing of the Capitol for restaurant purposes, gave rise to an interesting debate during the morning hour of the session of the Senate. The remainder of the day was taken up by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) in a speech on the Nicaraguan Canal bill, in which he replied in detail to the arguments advanced by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind., in opposition to the bill.

NINETEENTH DAY.—In the Senate the chief question discussed was the resolution of Senator Lodge relative to the withdrawal of United States ships from Hawaiian waters. The debate was animated, among those participating besides Mr. Lodge being Mr. Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Call, of Florida, Mr. Teller of Colorado, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hale, of Maine. The resolution was placed upon the calendar. Mr. Morgan concluded his speech upon the Nicaragua canal bill.

HOUSE.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—The proceedings in the House lacked marked incidents of any kind. The debate on the currency bill continued all day, but was generally spiritless, and the attendance, which was large at the beginning, dwindled to almost nothing. The speakers were: Messrs. Black of Georgia, McCreary and Beckner of Kentucky, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Haugen of Wisconsin and Adams of Pennsylvania in opposition to it. No other business was transacted.

NINETEENTH DAY.—In the House the resignation of Mr. Paynter, who has been elected a judge in Kentucky, was submitted. The currency question was the only topic of discussion. Private pensions bills were discussed and passed at a night session.

OUR BEEF SHUT OUT

All Ports in Continental Europe Now Closed.

BEEF PRODUCTS BARRED.

Belgium Has Followed Germany and Refuses to let Them In—Millions of Dollars of Live and Dressed Beef Sent to Europe Every Year from America.

A dispatch from Chicago, says: Nelson Morris has cablegram from his agent at Antwerp that the Belgian government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia is prevalent in this country. This closes all the ports of continental Europe against American cattle and beef products, and leaves to the exporter only the British market, which in its present condition is not a desirable one. This, in addition to embargo on dressed beef and packed goods, which has been in force in most of the European countries for some time. According to Mr. Morris, Belgium is merely following the lead of Austria, Germany, France and other European nations in taking retaliatory measures against the United States for the abolition of reciprocity treaty, under which their sugar industry prospered.

The action of the Belgian government not only shuts off all access to the markets of that country, but also to those of Switzerland and a part of Austria, to which meat was sent via Antwerp. All of continental Europe is now practically closed to live stock and dressed beef from the United States. Three cities sent millions of dollars' worth of live stock and dressed beef to Europe every year, and present embargo is a blow of almost incalculable severity to the cattle-raising industry. The three cities which have done the exporting are Chicago, New York and Baltimore. Trade has recently grown to such enormous proportions that a Hamburg firm recently completed five steamers for the exclusive purpose of shipping cattle alive and dressed beef. Every week three or four boats, each carrying $25,000 worth of beef, crossed the Atlantic for the Antwerp port alone. The National Live Stock Exchange has issued a letter, which was sent to every stock exchange in the West, calling the attention to the importance of prompt and vigorous action in the matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture said they were not surprised at the action of Belgium in excluding American cattle from her ports. She is one of the countries closely allied to Germany in her commercial interests, and it was expected she would follow the example of her more powerful neighbor in this matter, as Denmark has already done, as it is believed Germany is bringing her influence to bear upon adjoining nations to effect the complete exclusion of American meats. While this belief is not susceptible of proof, it is thought that its accuracy would be strikingly demonstrated by the promptness with which Europe would decide that our meats are pure if Congress should abolish the sugar duties.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says that there has been no pleuro-pneumonia in the United States for two years, and that the several cases which foreign inspectors have thought they have discovered have been proven by investigation to be false alarms.

The department has furnished to the State Department statements of the thoroughness of the American system of inspection, and expert proof of the impossibility of the transmission of Texas fever, the first alleged cause for the existing meat complications.

Some of the agricultural officials are inclined to believe that the faction of the German Parliament which opposes the exclusion policy of the Agrarians may succeed, and that the possibilities of a tariff war may be averted.

TABERNACLE TO DISBAND.

Unable to Pay Its Debts Dr. Talmage's Congregation Will Reorganize.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, of which Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was pastor, voted to disband and organize a new church society. They were led to take this action by the hopelessness of meeting the obligations on an indebtedness of from $21,000 to $45,000 and at the same time the running expenses of the church. During the meeting Dr. Klopsch charged that there had been culpable negligence on the part of the management of the church, else the insurance would have paid off the indebtedness dollar for dollar. The congregation was not responsible for the fact that $30,000 indebtedness remained, and it would be better to disband and go out of existence.

Others present denied that this is an effort to repudiate debts. They claim that the members are too poor to shoulder this debt for which nobody is personally liable. They argue that the creditors stand no show of getting paid back if a new organization flourishes, whereas the only alternative is for the membership to disband and go to other churches.

CRAZED BY POLITICS.

D. J. Tromley Murders His Wife and Child and Sets His House Afire.

Daniel J. Tromley, a lumber inspector 28 years of age, crazed over politics, murdered his wife and child at their home in Bay City, Mich., set fire to the house and tried to escape. The murder was first discovered by the fireman who found Mrs. Tromley with her throat cut, lying on the bed and burned almost to a crisp. The child had evidently been smothered as no marks were found upon him.

Tromley ran on an independent ticket for County Clerk at the late election, canvassing the entire county and making wild speeches. He has been arrested. He attempted suicide by jumping into a well.

TEN NEW AND TWO RE-ELECTED GOVERNORS.

1. W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin. 2. Silas A. Holcomb, of Nebraska. 3. Charles A. Busiel, of New Hampshire. 4. O. Vincent Coffin, of Connecticut. 5. General D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania. 6. James H. Budd, of California. 7. John T. Rich, of Michigan (re-elected). 8. John Gary Evans, of South Carolina. 9. J. H. Marvil, of Delaware. 10. A. W. McIntire, of Colorado. 11. Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas. 12. Knute Nelson, of Minnesota (re-elected).

WORK OF FIRE.

Forty-One Persons Perish in a Hall in Oregon.

SIXTEEN BADLY INJURED.

The Conflagration was Caused by the Overturning of a Coal Oil Lamp—Crushed and Killed in Their Wild Endeavor to Reach the Door.

News has just reached Klamath Falls, Ore. that a most horrible holocaust occurred at Silver Lake, Lake county, Ore., on Christmas Eve, in which 41 persons were burned to death and 16 badly injured, 5 of whom will die.

A large crowd had assembled in Christman Bros.' Hall to attend a Christmas-tree festival. While the festivities were at their height some one climbed on a bench from which to get a better view of what was going on. In doing so his head struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling, overturning it.

The oil immediately caught fire. Everything being of a dry and inflammable nature the room was soon a mass of flames. Some one shouted "shut the door and keep quiet, it can be put out."

By this time the confusion was so great that the people began scrambling in a wild endeavor to reach the door. Women and children were trampled underfoot, and as there was only one exit to the hall, and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door, many rushed head-long into the flames.

The building was a two-story frame structure. On the first floor was the hall, which was used for gatherings of all kinds.

Silver Lake is a small village in Lake county, Ore., of about 100 inhabitants, and it is 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Another Fatal Fire in a Hotel, Only One of Four Escaping.

The Miller Hotel, Lancaster, Ky., was burned between five and six o'clock the other morning. There were four persons in the building at the time—Edward A. Pasco and wife, his baby, about two years of age, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Masters. The wife only escaped.

The fire started in the cellar, where it must have been smouldering all night, as the Pascos were about suffocated when awakened. The husband assisted his wife to the window, and returned to assist his mother-in-law and babe, but was not able to return.

No other persons were in the hotel, which had been conducted by Pasco, and he had made all arrangements to give it up, having moved his furniture out of the building.

Pasco was twenty-six years of age, and came from Nicholasville, Ky. Mrs. Masters was a widow.

The building was a three-story brick, belonging to Sam Miller, of Knoxville, Tenn., and was insured for $5,000.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

DEATH CAME SWIFTLY.

A Violent Pain in the Thumb Kills Mrs. Yarborough in Ninety Minutes.

A remarkable death is reported in Union county, N. C. Mrs. Eliza Yarborough felt a violent pain in her thumb.

The suffering rapidly increased until she became unconscious and in an hour and a half after she experienced the first sensation of pain she was dead.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Bids Opened for the Construction of the Government Building.

Proposals were opened in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, Washington, for the labor and material required for the erection and completion of the United States government building for the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The government building is to be situated at the northern end of the group of main buildings, fifty feet above and overlooking the central plaza, around which they are to be arranged. The building generally is to be 181 feet by 261 feet in size, with central pavilions on four sides, each sixty-one feet wide and projecting ten feet from the general line of the building, making the extreme dimensions 201 by 281 feet.

It is to be constructed of wood framing, sheathed outside and covered with clapboards and shingles. The entire woodwork exposed in the interior is to be dressed. The roof is to be supported with long yellow pine posts, and all construction is made as light as possible.

The central pavilions on all four sides are to be carried up two stories, or 42 feet to the cornice line, 63 feet to the apex of the roof, and are extended across the building from side to side, forming the clere-story portion, having sides filled with windows. At the centre of the building a tower 61 feet square is to be carried up to a height of 76 feet to the cornice, with large windows on all sides and ornamental turrets at corners. Surmounting the tower roof is to be an open lantern 20 feet in diameter, the top of which is 104 feet above the floor. This lantern is for the use of the weather bureau, and also for the accommodation of a large searchlight to be placed there by the navy department.

The portion of the building outside of the clerestory will be covered with a flat roof averaging 26 feet above the floor, having two large skylights in each section. This roof is to be surrounded by a parapet in which flag poles are to be set at intervals. On the four corners of the building are circular turrets, 24 feet in diameter, two stories high, having conical roof surmounted by a flagpole. The second story is open—one being used for observation purposes, access being had by stairs from the main floor.

THREE BROTHERS DROWNED.

Sad Accident to a Boating Party on the Allegheny River.

Portville, a small town six miles above Olean, N. Y., on the Allegheny River, is full of excitement and in Worden's undertaking rooms lie the bodies of the three Masco brothers cold in death. One week ago they started to town from their home across the river in a flat-bottomed boat, and told their aged father they would be gone about an hour. They did some little trading about town, and the last seen of them was about 8 o'clock in the evening. When they did not return the father thought nothing special of it, thinking they had gone to an uncle's who lived in an adjoining county. On Tuesday, however, he became greatly alarmed and upon telegraphing there learned they had not been there. After some further telegraphing a searching party was formed, and after dragging the river for some time the bodies of Edward and Charles, aged eighteen and nineteen respectively, were found, and late at night the body of William, aged twenty-two, was recovered. When taken from the water both of William's boots were found to be missing and but one stocking on his foot. William being the only one who could swim, the impression is that when the boat begin to sink he relieved himself of his boots and tried to save his two brothers, who could not swim, and in the attempt lost his own life. He was a married man and leaves a widow.

A duel between M. Jaures and Dr. Barthou near Paris, ended in an exchange of pistol shots, in which no one was hurt.

NEED IN NEBRASKA

Drouth-Stricken Districts Utterly Destitute.

FUEL AND FOOD NEEDED.

Scores of People in the Western Part of the State are in the Worst Possible Condition—Scurvey Has Broken Out—Awful Scenes.

In Western Nebraska destitution and distress prevail among the inhabitants of the drouth-stricken districts.

Terrible destitution exists in Perkins, Chase Dundee, Lincoln, Hays, Hitchcock, and Frontier counties, and the worst feature is the people in several localities are afflicted with scurvy for want of wholesome food.

The state relief committee find themselves unable to relieve all the people in distress, so great are the demands for aid. The railroad men report that since the cold snap no less than a dozen people have perished in the above counties in the past few days for the want of food and fuel.

Hundreds of families are without coal, and in the border counties, where no trees or brush exists, the people have a hard time to keep from freezing to death. In Perkins county destitution is complete. Over 600 families are appealing for help.

Near Lisbon the wife and two children of Settler Burns suffered for want of proper nourishment and clothing to cover them. In Hitchcock county the wife of one of the settlers gave birth to twins during the storm, and before the neighbors could reach the home the poor woman expired for want of sufficient food and attention. The twins are still living, and in charge of charitable neighbors.

Coal is much needed in the drought district, and Mr. Ludden, of the state relief committee, and General Manager Holdredge of the Burlington and Missouri River, are doing everything in their power to forward supplies to the most destitute localities. Very few of the farmers in the border counties have any stock left, having let their cattle and horses roam at large. Stock is being driven out of the state to prevent starvation.

Corn planted in eight or ten western counties never reached a height of over six inches and contains no more nourishment than sage brush. People are living in covered wagons rather than face starvation and freeze to death.

One of the first acts of the legislature, just convened, will be to pass a suitable appropriation for the relief of the sufferers. More or less destitution exists in every county from the Colorado line east to Hall and Adams counties, and the various relief committees are overwhelmed with appeals for aid.

North Platte reports: "It is a fact that there have been many cases of suffering and hunger among the drouth sufferers in Lincoln and Logan counties. Many families have only potatoes and milk to live on now, with no hay or grain for their stock through the rest of the winter. The county in a short time will be unable to supply the increasing demands for the necessities of life. The overseers of the poor say there are more calls for aid than they can supply, and unless aid comes from the outside, there will be many deaths from hunger and want of clothing this winter."

A despatch from Curtis says: "Great distress prevails throughout this and surrounding counties owing to crop failures the past two seasons. Relief committees have been organized in almost every precinct, and solicitors sent East for aid and several carloads of supplies have been received. This, with what aid the county has been able to give, has alone prevented suffering among the people and stock. The outlook is extremely dark, owing to the scarcity of food and seed grain, the two articles now most needed.

"The state relief committee has fifty families on its list as worthy and needing assistance, and the most distressing reports come in from all over the western part of the state relating to the woful lack of food and clothing."

Says a Lincoln despatch: "No deaths certainly attributable to starvation have yet been reported, although it is claimed that a woman with two children, found dead in a cabin near Niobrara the morning before Christmas, died from lack of food and care.

"There are thousands who could not withstand the rigors of a cold spell without aid, which is being sent out in generous supply by the relief commission wherever it is known to be needed. Relief supplies are being received from all over the country and shipped directly to the needy in car lots."

KILLED FROM CARELESSNESS.

Neglect to Display Proper Signals Costs a Conductor's Life.

Three trainmen, employed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, were badly injured, one of them fatally, in a collision between two freight trains at Sixteenth and Union streets, Chicago.

The injured: Elma Allen, conductor, fatally crushed; Dan Crawford, engineer, strained and bruised; Richard Welch, fireman, of Galesburg, Ill., crushed and badly scalded below the hips.

The collision was apparently the result of pure negligence on the part of one of the train crews in failing to display the proper signals. The injured were taken to the hospital.

CANNIBALS SENTENCED.

Samoan Man-Eaters Caught While Preparing for a Human Feast.

Advices received from Samoa, dated December 27th, say that there has been much disorder outside of the Apia district. The collection of taxes has not been attempted for the past year.

One native has been sentenced to death and others have been imprisoned for killing three black men. The natives were preparing to eat the bodies of their victims when they were arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Startling testimony of corruption and immorality by officers and employees was heard at Pottsville in the investigation of the Schuylkill County Almshouse.

Safe crackers were surprised at work by Harry Clauser, in his father's country store near Bethlehem. One of the thieves was badly wounded. They escaped.

William Kunkle and Paul Haight were arrested at Wilkes-Barre upon the charge of abducting a 16-year-old girl.

It is believed that the Carpenter Steel Works will be awarded the Government contract for a quantity of forged shells.

The Pittsburg Railroad Coal Operators' Association met at Pittsburg and rejected a proposition to arbitrate the wage trouble.

Dr. James E. Rhoads, ex-president of Bryn Mawr College, died very suddenly of heart trouble in the railroad station at that place.

The Carnegie Company, at Pittsburg, has been invited to bid on the armor plate for a new Swedish war vessel.

Slavs and Magyars at Sheppton, near Hazelton, engaged in a savage race riot and a dozen men and women were more or less seriously injured.

Three answers will be filed to the appeal suit of George M. Irwin, the Pittsburg pool operator.

Several large coal collieries around Hazleton have been closed and rumors are current of wage reductions in others. The miners are organizing and appealing for aid.

The strike of the 600 ore wheelers at the Edgar Thompson works at Braddock prevented the resumption of the furnaces.

At Shamokin, before a local justice of the Peace, Samuel Moleske swore that fraudulent mining certificates had been bought and sold in the seventh anthracite.

The Legislature convened in biennial session at Harrisburg. The caucus nominees were all elected and the Governor's message was submitted. Eighteen bills were introduced in the Senate.

The Hallstead colliery, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, at Duryea, was pumped out.

The Populist leaders of the State met at Greensburg and made arrangements for opening an active educational campaign.

A bill has been introduced in the Reading Council creating a Commission of Public Works.

Policeman Ritzel, of Allegheny, rushed into a burning house and bravely rescued two children from death.

The ore wheelers in the Edgar Thompson mill, at Braddock, went out on a strike against the reduction of wages. Six hundred are idle.

A report from Pittsburg says that owing to a 20 per cent. cut in the price of plate glass there will be a war that will cause a shut down of all small factories.

Miss Barker, of Parsons, being prevented by the snow blockade from reaching her lover by train, walked six miles through snow two feet deep, and meeting him, was married.

A despatch from Pittsburg, giving interviews with many prominent iron men and manufacturers, shows a decided improvement in business in Western Pennsylvania.

Thousands of miners have been made idle in the Pittsburg district through the closing of lake navigation by ice.

Media politicians are in a movement to have that town's prohibitory charter revoked.

The traction lines of Allentown, the Bethlehems and vicinity have decided to increase their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $4,000,000.

About twenty Delaware county farmers are defendants in suits brought by the receiver of the defunct Standard Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company.

George M. Irwin, the pool operator, at Pittsburg, has decided to return all the money placed in his hands by customers which was not actually invested by him in grain deals.

The legislative committee of the State Grange met in Harrisburg and considered the legislation which it would ask at the coming session.

The attempt of the coke operators of the Connelsville region to form a syndicate will probably fail.

EXPORTS OF CORN.

The U. S. Takes Second Place in the Quantity Furnished the United Kingdom.

United States Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, Eng., has furnished to Secretary Morton some interesting tables, showing first the corn importing countries of Europe, from which it appears that eight countries imported during the fiscal year last past over 134,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this amount the United Kingdom took over 70,000,000 and Germany nearly 33,000,000 bushels; France took 10,500,000 and Holland and Austria-Hungary each 6,500,000; Belgium took nearly 5,000,000 and Denmark and Switzerland nearly 1,750,000 bushels each.

The bulk of corn imported into the United Kingdom comes from Roumania and the United States, but Russia, Canada and Turkey, in the order named, are drawn upon to make up about one-fourth of the supply. Nearly half of that imported into Germany comes from the United States and this country with Roumania supplies nearly four-fifths of Germany's total imports. America furnishes not more than a fifth of the French supply. In supplying Holland, America is slightly in the lead, with Roumania a close second.

One of the features shown by these tables of special interest to American farmers is that while Argentina has been an important factor in the international wheat market, her exports of corn to European countries have fallen off greatly. They aggregated nearly 11,000,000 bushels in 893 and less than 2,000,000 bushels in 1894.

It will occasion surprise to some Americans that the little Kingdom of Roumania furnished the principal corn importing countries of Europe with more corn than the United States. Roumania supplied 48,000,000 bushels and the United States 46,000,000 bushels of that cereal for European consumption in the year 1894.

WHICH?

Which are the hands we love the best,
Those that are folded between our own,
Or those that move us to strange unrest
By the feathery touch that is quickly flown?
Which, ah, which, do we love the best,
Hands caressing or hands caressed?

Which are the eyes we most adore,
Those reflecting our every thought,
Or those whose glances our hearts implore,
Whose fire will neither be tamed nor taught?
Which, ah, which, are we drawn most toward,
Eyes adoring or eyes adored?

Which is the heart of hearts we prize,
That which sways with a passionate power,
Or that which yields us a sacrifice,
Gentle and generous, day and hour?
Which, of all, do we hold above,
Hearts most loving or hearts we love?

—[Mary Berri Chapman, in Century.

AN ELABORATE ELOPEMENT.

It was a fine, clear day in June, when Hezekiah Lewis, captain and part owner of the schooner Thames, bound from London to Aberdeen, anchored off the little out of the way town of Oxford, in Suffolk. Among other antiquities the town possessed Hezekiah's widowed mother, and when there was no very great hurry—the world went slower in those days—the dutiful son used to go ashore in the ship's boat, and after a filial tap at his mother's window, which often startled the old lady considerably, pass on to see a young lady to whom he had already proposed five times without effect.

The mate and crew of the schooner, seven all told, drew up in a little knot as the skipper, in his shore going clothes, appeared on deck, and regarded him with an air of grinning, mysterious interest.

"Now you all know what you have to do?" queried the stranger.

"Ay, ay," replied the crew, grinning still more deeply.

Hezekiah regarded them closely, and then ordering the boat to be lowered, scrambled over the side and was pulled swiftly toward the shore.

A sharp scream and a breathless "Lawk-a-mussy me," as he tapped his mother's window, assured him that the old lady was alive and well, and he continued on his way until he brought up at a small, but pretty, house in the next road.

"Morning, Mr. Rumbolt," said he heartily, to a stout, red faced man who sat smoking in the doorway.

"Morning. Cap'n, morning," said the red faced man.

"Is the rheumatism any better?" inquired Hezekiah, anxiously, as he grasped the other's huge hand.

"So, so," said the other, "but it ain't the rheumatism what troubles me," he resumed, lowering his voice and looking round cautiously, "it's Kate."

"What?" asked the skipper.

"You've heard of a man being henpecked?" continued Mr. Rumbolt, in tones of husky confidence.

The captain nodded.

"I'm chickpecked," murmured the other.

"What?" inquired the astonished mariner again.

"Ch ckpecked," repeated Mr. Rumbolt, firmly. "D'ye understand me?"

The captain said that he did, and stood silent awhile, with the air of a man who wants to say something, but is half afraid to speak. At last, with a desperate appearance of resolution, he bent down to the old man's ear.

"That's the deaf un," said Mr. Rumbolt promptly.

Hezekiah changed ears, speaking at first slowly and awkwardly, but becoming more fluent as he warmed with his subject, while the expression of his listener's face gradually changed from incredulous bewilderment to one of uncontrollable mirth. He became so uproarious that he was fain to push the captain away from him and lean back in his chair and choke and laugh until he nearly lost his breath, at which crisis a remarkably pretty girl appeared from the back of the house and patted him with hearty good will.

"That'll do, my dear," said the choking Mr. Rumbolt. "Here's Captain Lewis."

"I can see him," said his daughter, calmly. "What's he standing on one leg for?"

The skipper, who really was standing in a somewhat constrained attitude, colored violently and planted both feet firmly on the ground.

"Being as I was passing close in, Miss Rumbolt," said he, "and coming ashore to see mother"—

To the captain's discomfort manifestations of a further attack on the part of Mr. Rumbolt appeared, but were promptly quelled by the daughter.

"Mother," she repeated, encouragingly.

"I thought I'd come on and ask you just to pay a sort o' flying visit to the Thames."

"Thank you, I'm comfortable enough where I am," said the girl.

"I've got a couple of monkeys and a bear aboard which I'm taking to a menagerie in Aberdeen," continued the Captain, "and the thought struck me you might possibly like to see 'em."

"Well, I don't know," said the damsel in a flutter; "is it a big bear?"

"Have you ever seen an elephant?" inquired Hezekiah, cautiously.

"Only in pictures," said the girl.

"Well, it's as big as that, nearly," said he.

The temptation was irresistible, and Miss Rumbolt, telling her father that she should not be long, disappeared into the house in search of her hat and jacket, and ten minutes later the brawny rowers were gazing their fill into her deep blue eyes, as she sat in the stern of the boat and told Lewis to behave himself.

It was but a short pull out to the schooner and Miss Rumbolt was soon on the deck, lavishing endearments on the monkey and energetically prodding the bear with a handspike to make him growl. The noise of the offended animal as he strove to get through the bars of his cage was terrific, and the girl was in the full enjoyment of it, when she became aware of a louder noise still, and, turning around, saw the seamen at the windlass.

"Why, what are you doing?" she demanded. "Getting up the anchor?"

"Ahoy, there!" shouted Hezekiah, sternly. "What are you doing with that windlass?"

As he spoke the anchor peeped over the edge of the bows, and one of the seamen, running past them, took up the helm.

"Now, then," shouted the fellow, "stand by; look lively there with them sails!"

Obeying a light touch of the helm, the schooner's bowsprit slowly swung around from the land, and the crew, hauling lustily on the ropes, began to hoist the sails.

"What are you up to?" thundered the skipper. "Have you gone mad? What does it all mean?"

"It means," said one of the seamen, whose fat, amiable face was marred by a fearful scowl, "that we've got a new skipper."

"Good heavens! A mutiny!" exclaimed the skipper, starting melodramatically against the cage and starting hastily away again. "Where's the mate?"

"He's with us," said another seaman, brandishing his sheath knife and scowling fearfully. "He's our new captain."

In confirmation of this the mate now appeared from below with an axe in his hand, and approaching his captain roughly ordered him below.

"I'll defend this lady with my life," cried Hezekiah, taking the handspike from Kate and raising it above his head.

"Nobody'll hurt a hair of her beautiful head," said the mate with a tender smile.

"Then I yield," said the skipper, drawing himself up and delivering up the handspike with the air of a defeated admiral tendering his sword.

"Good," said the mate briefly, as one of the men took it.

"What!" demanded Miss Rumbolt excitedly. "Ain't you going to fight them? Here, give me that handspike."

Before the mate could interfere the sailor with thoughtless obedience handed it over and Miss Rumbolt at once tried to knock him over the head. Being thwarted in this design by the man taking flight, she lost her temper entirely and bore down like a hurricane on the remaining members of the crew who were just approaching. They scattered at once and ran up the rigging like cats, and for a few moments the girl held the deck, then the mate crept up behind her, with the air of a man whose job exactly suited him, clasped her tightly round the waist while one of the seamen disarmed her.

"You must both go below till we've settled what to do with you," said the mate, reluctantly releasing her.

With a wistful glance at the handspike the girl walked slowly to the cabin, followed slowly by the skipper.

"This is bad business," said the latter shaking his head solemnly, as the indignant Miss Rumboldt seated herself.

"Don't talk to me, you coward," said the girl, energetically.

The skipper started.

"I made three of 'em run," said Miss Rumboldt, "and you did nothing. You just stood still and let them take the ship. I'm ashamed of you."

The skipper's defence was interrupted by a hoarse voice shouting to them to come on deck, where they found the mutinous crew gathered aft about the mate. The girl cast a look at the shore, which was now dim and indistinct, and turned somewhat pale as the serious nature of her position forced itself upon her.

"Lewis," said the mate.

"Well," growled the skipper.

"This ship's going in the lace and brandy trade, and if so be as if you're sensible you can go with it as mate, d'ye hear?"

"An' spose I do, what about the lady?" inquired the captain.

"You and the lady 'll have to get spliced," said the mate sternly. "Then there'll be no tales told. A Scotch marriage is as good as any, and we'll just lay off and put you ashore, and you can get tied up as nice as ninepence."

"Marry a coward like that?" demanded Miss Rumbolt with spirit. "Not if I know it. Why, I'd sooner marry that old man at the helm."

"Old Bill's got a wife already," spoke up one of the sailors. "The lady's got to marry Cap'n Lewis, so don't let's have no fuss about it."

"I won't," said the lady, stamping violently.

The mutineers appeared to be in a dilemma, and, following the example of the mate, scratched their heads thoughtfully.

"We thought you liked him," said the mate at last feebly.

"You had no business to think," said Miss Rumbolt. "You are bad men and you'll all be hung, every one of you, I shall come and see it."

"The cap'n's welcome to her for me," murmured the helmsman in a husky whisper to the man next to him. "The vixen!"

"Very good," said the mate, "if you won't you won't. This end of the ship 'il belong to you after eight o'clock of a night. Lewis, you must go for'ard with the men."

"And what are you going to do with me afterward?" inquired the fair prisoner.

The seven men shrugged their shoulders helplessly, and Hezekiah, looking very depressed, lit his pipe and leaned over the side.

The day passed quietly. The orders were given by the mate and Hezekiah lounged moodily about, a prisoner at large. At eight o'clock Miss Rumbolt was given the key of the stateroom and the men who were not in the watch went below.

The morning broke fine and clear, with a light breeze, which toward midday dropped entirely, and the schooner lay rocking lazily on a sea of glassy smoothness. The sun beat fiercely down, bringing the fresh paint on the taffrail up in blisters and sorely trying the tempers of the men who were doing odd jobs on deck.

The cabin where the two victims of a mutinous crew had retired for coolness got more and more stuffy, until at length even the scorching sun seemed preferable, and the girl, with a faint hope of finding a shady corner, went languidly up the companion ladder.

For some time the skipper sat alone, pondering gloomily over the state of affairs as he smoked his short pipe. He was aroused at length from his apathy by the sound of the companion noisily closed, while loud, frightened cries and hurrying footsteps on deck announced that something extraordinary had happened. As he arose to his feet he was confronted by Kate Rumbolt, who panting and excited, waved a big key before him.

"I've done it," she cried, her eyes sparkling.

"Done what?" shouted the mystified skipper.

"Let the bear loose," said the girl. "Ha! ha! you should have seen them run. You should have seen the fat sailor!"

"Let the—phew!—let the—good heaven? Here's a pretty kettle of fish!" he choked.

"Listen to 'em shouting," cried the exultant Kate, clapping her hands. "Just listen!"

"Those shouts are from aloft," said Hezekiah, sternly, "where you and I ought to be."

"I've closed the companion," said the girl, reassuringly.

"Closed the companion," repeated Hezekiah, as he drew his knife. "He can smash it like cardboard if the fit takes him. Go in here."

He opened the door of his stateroom.

"Shan't," said Miss Rumboldt, politely.

"Go in at once," cried the skipper, 'quick with you."

"Sha" — began Miss Rumbolt again, then she caught his eye and went in like a lamb. "You come too," she said, prettily.

"I've got to look after my ship and my men," said the skipper. "I suppose you thought the ship would steer itself, didn't you?"

"Mutineers deserve to be eaten," whispered Miss Rumbolt, somewhat taken aback by the skipper's demeanor.

Hezekiah looked at her. "They're not mutineers, Kate," he said quietly. "It was just a piece of mad folly of mine. They're as honest a set of old sea dogs as ever breathed, and I only hope they are all safe up aloft. I'm going to lock you in; but don't be frightened, I shan't hurt you."

He slammed the door on her protests and locked it, and, slipping the key of the cage in his pocket, took a firm grip of his knife, and, running up the steps, gained the deck. Then his breath came more freely, for the mate, who was standing a little way up the fore rigging, after tempting the bear with his foot, had succeeded in dropping a noose over its head. The brute made a furious attempt to extricate itself, but the men hurried down with other lines and in a short space of time the bear presented much the same appearance as the lion in Æsop's fables and was dragged and pushed, a heated and indignant mass of fur, back to its cage.

Having locked up one prisoner the skipper went below and released the other, who passed quickly from a somewhat hysterical condition to one of such haughty disdain that the captain was thoroughly cowed and stood humbly aside to let her pass.

The fat seaman was standing in front of the cage as she reached it, and regarding the bear with much satisfaction, until Kate sidled up to him and begged him as a personal favor to go in the cage and undo it.

"Undo it? Why, he'd kill me," gasped the fat seaman, aghast at such simplicity.

"I don't think he would," said his tormentor, with a bewildering smile; "and I'll wear a lock of your hair all my life if you do. But you'd better give it to me before you go in."

"I ain't going in," said the fat sailor, shortly.

"Not for me?" queried Kate archly.

"Not for fifty like you," replied the old man firmly. "He nearly had me when he was loose. I can't think how he got out."

"Why, I let him out," said Miss Rumbolt, airily. "Just for a little run. How would you like to be shut up all day?"

The sailor was just going to tell her with more fluency than politeness when he was interrupted.

"That'll do," said the skipper, who had come behind them. "Go forward, you. There's been enough of this fooling; the lady thought you had taken the ship. Thompson, I'll take the helm; there's a little wind coming. Stand by there."

He walked aft and relieved the steersman, awkwardly conscious that the men were becoming more and more interested in the situation, and also that Kate could hear some of their remarks. As he pondered over the subject and tried to think of a way out of it the cause of all the trouble came and stood by him.

"Did my father know of this?" she inquired.

"I don't know that he did exactly," said the skipper, uneasily. "I just told him not to expect you back that night."

"And what did he say?" said she.

"Said he wouldn't sit up," said the skipper, grinning despite himself. Kate drew a breath the length of which boded no good to her parent.

"I was afraid of that travelling chap from Ipswich," said Hezekiah, after a pause. "Your father told me he was hanging round you again, so I thought—well, I was a blamed fool, anyway."

"See how ridiculous you have made me look before all these men," said the girl, angrily.

"They've been with me for years," said Hezekiah, apologetically, "and the mate said it was a magnificent idea. He quite roared about it, he did. I wouldn't have done it with some crews, but we've had some dirty times together, and they've stood by me well. But, of course, that's nothing to do with you. It's been an adventure I'm very sorry for, very."

"A pretty safe adventure for you," said the girl, scornfully. "You didn't risk much. I like brave men. If you go in the cage and undo that bear I'll marry you. That's what I call an adventure."

"Smith!" cried the skipper, quietly. "Come and take this helm a bit."

The seaman obeyed, and Lewis, accompanied by the girl, walked forward. At the bear's cage he stopped, and fumbling in his pocket for the key, steadily regarding the brute as it lay gnashing its teeth and trying in vain to bite the rope which bound it.

"You're afraid," said the girl, tauntingly. "You're quite white."

The captain made no reply but eyed her so steadily that her gaze fell. He drew the key from his pocket and inserted it in the huge lock and was just turning it when a soft arm was drawn through his and a soft voice murmured in his ear, "Never mind about the old bear."

And he did not mind.

FLORIDA RATTLESNAKES.

They Like Music, and Their Bite is Likely to End in Death.

After a man has spent twenty-eight years of his life catching snakes he knows what he is talking about. Si Foman is 43 years old. He went into the business of catching snakes when he was 15. He shows evidence of what the insurance men would call "an extra hazardous vocation" in the shape of seventy-five or more scars, the result of wounds inflicted by the fangs of reptiles. These scars are all over his body—on his legs, one on his jaw, under the eye, where a rattler clipped him and hung one day, while the back of his hands look like crows' nests of scars. He is a colored man, and has the appearance of having Indian blood in his veins.

"All snakes," said Si, "like music, and this banjo is the thing I use to catch them with. Suppose I'm in the woods and see a rattlesnake crawl down a gopher hole. I go to the mouth of the hole and play, and pretty soon here comes the old fellow crawling forth. As soon as he gets outside I pick him up and put him in the bag. If he's in the open, coiled under a palmetto leaf, I'm more cautious. About thirty feet off I sit down and play, and the snake quickly uncoils himself and rolls around over the ground as if he enjoyed it. He rattles all the time, but not as loud as he does when he means business and is giving you warning to give him more room. I gradually approach, playing softer and softer, and finally I pick him up about the middle and slip him in the bag and go looking for another.

"A rattlesnake is the most poisonous of all the snakes in Florida. His bite is sure death unless you have an antidote very handy. I've got an antidote, though, and a bite never troubles me now in the least. It is so efficacious that the wound hardly swells. I went down and spent nearly two years among the Seminoles in the Everglades to get it, and then it was good luck. I was out in the woods one day with Knot-Hole. The old fellow got bitten by a rattlesnake, and he started at once for his antidote. I followed him for I knew what he was looking for. He tried to conceal the plant by crushing it down with his foot, but I picked it up and told him that was the thing to cure snake bites. He remarked that I was too much of an Indian and must stay always in the Indian camp. The plant not only cures snake-bite, but the stings of all kinds of insects, and it is also said to cure rabies.

On the Bowery.

As more foreigners walk on the Bowery than walk on any other street in New York; and as more different nationalities are represented there than are represented in any other street in New York; and as the foreigners all say that the Bowery is the most marvellous thoroughfare in the world, I think we are justified in assuming that there is little reason to doubt that the foreigners are entirely right in the matter, especially as their opinion coincides with that of every American who has ever made even a casual attempt to walk up the Bowery.

JAPS GIVE NO QUARTER.

Four Hundred Chinese Troops Said to Have Been Virtually Annihilated.

Dispatches from Tokio to the Japanese legation, Washington, contain some further information regarding the massacres at Port Arthur.

One account of the battle says that in an engagement at Suchiatun, just before the fall of Port Arthur, "the Chinese behaved with their usual brutality, beheading the bodies of the Japanese, cutting off their hands, ripping open their stomachs, and tearing out their livers. The mutilated remains presented a revolting spectacle. The fury of the Japanese troops at the sight was deep, and both officers and men swore to take revenge for their unhappy comrades." A telegram from Shanghai says that the Japanese, to avenge the inhuman treatment extended by the Chinese to their prisoners, gave no quarter to the troops that marched from Fuchow to recapture Chin-chow, but cut down the greater part of them. Four hundred Chinese encountered and virtually annihilated at Ma-kwo-ling, are said to have been fugitives from Port Arthur. The fugitives encountered a battalion of Japanese in a narrow pass. The Chinese fancied that their only chance to escape lay in fighting, and the result was heavy slaughter.

The Japan Mail, an English newspaper, published in Yokohama, credits the stories of the massacre.

The taking of Port Arthur has been celebrated in patriotic fashion all over Japan. School boys have paraded in nearly every town and hamlet of the Empire. American sealers at Yokohama also participated in the festivities. They formed in procession, carrying a Japanese naval flag and the Stars and Stripes, and marched about the town to the music of a fiddle and an accordion, cheering with true American enthusiasm.

The Tai-Won-Kun, father of the Korean King, and regent of Korea, is reported to have retired into private life. This has probably been followed by the restoration of the king to real power. Events in Korea have been rather uninteresting with the exception of an insurrection at the city of Kwang-ju. Tens of thousands of the population rose and beseiged the citadel where some 700 officials were quartered. It was not a violent attack but rather a kind of investment, for the people that flocked around the castle cut off the supply of daily necessaries, seeking to coerce the inmates by that expedient. The officials, although driven to the verge of starvation, took no active measures, but simply waited for the mob to disperse. Twenty Japanese soldiers from Soul drove off the rabble. The rising was not of a wanton character. It was due entirely to the intolerable exactions practiced by the local officials for years.

HANGED BY A MOB OF VIGILANTS

Summary Punishment Meted Out to a Defaulting Nebraska Official.

Barrett Scott, defaulting treasurer of Holt county, Nebraska, to the extent of several thousand dollars is supposed to have been hanged by vigilants, who then weighted the body and threw it in the quick sands in the Nebraska River.

Scott, pending an examination, had been released on bail, and took a drive, accompanied by his wife, daughter and niece, Miss McWhorter, several miles in the county. They had started to return home and had gone a short distance when a volley of shots were fired into the carriage from ambush by masked men. One of the bullets pierced Scott's ear and scratched his temple. Another struck a steel in Miss McWhoter's corset, then glanced off, inflicting a flesh wound, and lodging in her clothing. One horse was instantly killed and the other mortally wounded.

The vigilants then attached another pair of horses to the carriage and drove the party over the prairie, finally depositing the women and commanding them to go to a farm house a short distance away. Scott and his driver, Henry Smith, were then blindfolded and taken towards the Nebraska River, where Smith was released and told to go home. This is the last seen of Scott and it is supposed he was treated the same as James Hill and his son a short time ago—hanged and thrown into the river.

Mrs. Scott, her daughter and Miss McWhorter returned to the city about 1 o'clock and when the details of the affair became generally known friends organized a posse and started in pursuit of the mob.

WORK AND WORKERS

THE Shell Fish Commissioners of Connecticut report that the oyster industry in that State is valued at $3,000,000 and has an annual pay-roll of $2,250,000

THE Buckeye Glass Company, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is preparing to resume operations with non-union men. The local union men are greatly excited, and a number of the new men have been assaulted.

THE Massillon, Ohio, district miners' organization issued a statement that the miners accepted the award of the Board of Arbitration under protest, reserving the right to ask for a new settlement when opportunity offers.

A despatch from Leadville, Col., says that the statements of the smelters for the year 1894 shows the bullion produced from Leadville ores during that period amounts to $8,160,074. The gold output for the year is $1,934,240, an increase of $131,040.

THE threatened strike of the 2,500 conductors and motormen of the Consolidated Traction, Company, of Newark, N. J., and surrounding towns has been averted, the company acceding to the demand of the employes that the trips should be so arranged that they shall earn $2 per day each.

DAVID HOLMES, the English labor leader, is in Fall River making an inquiry into the condition of the textile trades for the purpose of a report to the Belgian Convention next summer. He is to go also to New Bedford, Lowell, Lawrence and the Blackstone valley.

THE glass industry at Clayton and Williamstown, N. J., is now at its height. Work is given to 1,200 hands and the factories are rushed with orders. It is said that several new factories will be erected by companies now operating. It is also given out that the Elmer Glass Works, which have been closed for many years, will soon be started up under new management.

AN EMBEZZLERS RUSE.

Frank E. Sparks Found Unconscious on the Floor of His Office.

A despatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says: There was a great sensation in the central part of the city on account of exaggerated rumors of a daylight robbery of the post office. It was after 2 o'clock when Assistant Cashier Frank H. Sparks was found by Janitor John Wiehe lying on the floor in an unconscious condition. No noise had previously been heard about the place, but when Wiehe gave the alarm an enormous crowd soon surrounded the building.

When Postmaster Zumstein, Inspector Salmon and Cashier Tucker arrived in the cashier's office Sparks did not appear to be badly hurt, although he had a big lump on his forehead. There was no doubt whatever about the money drawer being short $867.

Sparks was alone at 1.30 P. M., when, he said, two men entered the office and asked for small change for a $5 bill.

While he was unlocking the money drawer one of them rushed through the small screen door, which happened to be open, and soon both of them were on him. He said he dealt one of them a hard blow, but was himself struck by a pair of iron knuckles and rendered unconscious. The watchman, who is constantly patroling the corridors, said that he saw no such men as Sparks described either enter or leave the cashier's office.

Sparks was arrested and shortly afterward confessed that he got away with the money himself. He was short $286.30 and was to settle as soon as Cashier Tucker returned from lunch, when he knew he would be caught. While Tucker was lunching Sparks took $583 68 from the drawer, put the $562 in bills between the leaves of a magazine and $21.68 in coin in an envelope, hiding both. After his confession he told where the money was and $583 68 was recovered. Sparks is married and belongs to a good family. His friends will make up the shortage of $283, but Inspector Salmon says that will not save him from prosecution.

STOLE $10,000 IN DIAMONDS.

Burglars Select Only Choice Gems in a Texas Jewelry Store.

More than $10,000 worth of diamonds were taken from the store of Hickox & Nixon, El Pasco, Texas.

The front door, which is always locked, was opened by boring the lock off and the big safe was treated in the same way. Not a valuable stone or watch was left, but not a cheap watch was disturbed. The work was evidently that of an expert, which all the more mystifies the officers. Three other stores were also entered.

Robert Emmet is not likely to be perpetuated in statuary in New York very soon, as the fund, now a year old, is of slim proportions due to internal dissensions among the Irish organization.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $	3 85
High Grade Extra			3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57		60½
CORN—No. 2 White	47		48
OATS—Southern & Penn.	35		35½
RYE—No. 2	57		57½
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	12 50		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	9 00		9 50
Wheat Blocks	5 00		5 50
Oat Blocks	6 00		6 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $	70
No. 2			60
PEAS—Standards	1 60		2 00
Seconds			80
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	6½	@ $	7
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	3½		3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	50	@ $	60
ONIONS	40		45
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	7½	@ $	8
Clear ribsides	7¾		8
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			15 00
LARD—Crude			6
Best refined			8½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	25	@ $	26
Under fine	23		24
Creamery Rolls	23		25
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	12	@ $	12¾
N. Y. flats	12¼		12½
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	22	@ $	23
North Carolina	17		18
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	8	@ $	9
Ducks, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 50	@ $	4 75
Good to Fair	4 25		4 50
SHEEP	2 90		3 50
Hogs	4 25		4 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 50	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60¾		62¾
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	50¼		51¼
OATS—No. 3	38		38¾
BUTTER—State	15		25
EGGS—State	25		26
CHEESE—State	9		11¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 00	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69½		70¾
CORN—No. 3	48¼		49¼
OATS—N. 2	38		38½
BUTTER—State	26		27
EGGS—Penns. ft	24		25

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 10

FINANCIAL REFORM A NECESSITY.

If the present Congress shall adjourn without passing some measure of financial reform, an extra session of Congress in the early spring will be an inexorable necessity. It is not a party question—it is purely a question of patriotism and statesmanship. Our present financial system is today endangering public and private credit and it must be modified.

We are not prepared to say what would be the best method of financial reform. There are several ways by which it may be obtained, but all must look to the one great end of gradually retiring the circulation of the government that is redeemable in gold. If it can be best done by the pending bill in the House providing for currency reform, let that be adopted. If it can be better done by funding the entire obligations of the government at a low interest and making the bonds a basis for banking, let that be done. Or, if neither can be successful, let Congress give the nation the best financial reform bill it can obtain.

A funding bill would cut up the present evils by the roots at once and establish credit beyond doubt, but there may be elements in Congress sufficiently powerful to defeat the measure that will steadily oppose any increase of interest-bearing debt. As a rule, those people do not want honest money, and would prefer "wild cat" currency to any increase of the obligations of the government. This element is not confined to either party, and no sound financial bill can be adopted by the present Congress unless the patriotic men of both parties shall unite in its support.

Financial reform is an imperative necessity, and any of the measures proposed, however imperfect they may be, will be better than none. Let the statesmen of both parties confer manfully on the subject and unite on the best measure that can attain success. Even if imperfect, it will proclaim to the world our intention to maintain public credit at every hazard by honest money of equal value at home and abroad.—Philadelphia *Times*.

IN Schuylkill county the poor-house investigation has exposed scandalous immorality in that institution and some of the managers will be prosecuted in consequence.

Poor-house scandals are not rare occurrences, and when not of the immoral sort they are of the wholesale plundering stripe which entail onerous taxation upon the county affected.

In February Centre county will vote for or against a poor-house; some districts would have their poor-tax lessened by having a poor-house; the Pennsvalley districts would have their poor-taxes increased by it. But this is not the most serious objection, the mismanagement and plundering that has been carried on in many counties by the managers of the alms-houses, is where great wrong and taxation have fallen upon the taxpayers. If our county in February votes in favor of a poor-house, it is to be hoped such safeguards will be thrown around it that thieves can not break in and steal.

DOWN in Savannah street car fares have been reduced to 1 cent by having competition. That's cheap, sure, and hadn't we better all go down and take a ride?

THE free school book law has proven a fat plum for the school book syndicate, which has cleared 1 million dollars under the scheme.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Edward Bordeau and Mary Getts, of Rush twp.

John P. Sleigh and Dinah Moxson, of Hawk Run, Clearfield county.

Daniel Moxson and Mary Ann Jackson, of Hawk Run, Clearfield couney.

Howark J. Hysong and Imogen Goss, of Philipsburg.

G. W. Kline, of Penn Hall, and Bertha May Pennington, of Millheim.

John N. Moyer, of Centre Mills, and Edith M. Wolf, of Rebersburg.

Another Big Porker Killed.

Last week Mr. John Bitner west of Centre Hall, killed a porker which dressed 508 pounds, and Mr. Bitner is entitled to be classed among the first in killing heavy weight porkers this season.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

JANUARY PRICES STILL PREVAIL

The prices at which the goods are to be sold have been so adjusted as to insure a large and and active business during January.

Ten Dollar Suits,	now at 6.50	Six Dollar Suits,	now at 4.25
Eight " " "	5.00	Five " " "	3.50
Seven " " "	4.50	Four " " "	3.25
Black Cheviot Suits that were 12.00.	now 8.50	Black Cheviot Suits that were 8.00.....	now 6.50
Same that were 10.00	" 7.50	Same that were 7.00,	" 5.00

BOYS' SUITS AWAY BELOW PAR.

$10 Suits -	now at $6.00	$4 Suits -	now at $3.35
8 " -	" 5.00	3 " -	" 2.25
7 " -	" 4.50	2 " -	" 1.50
6 " -	" 4.25	1.50 " -	" 1.25
5 "	" 3.50	1.25 " -	" 1.00

Extraordinary Reductions in - - - - Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

$3.50	Ladies' Hand-made Fine ongola DButton Shoes, -	now $2.50
3.00	" " " " " "	" 2.30
2.00	" Fine Dongola Button Shoes, - -	" 1.25
1.75	" " " - -	" 1.50
1.50	" " " - -	" 1.00

☞ The above are all first-class goods, best stock and fine workmanship, and excellent wearing qualities.

Men's Good, Solid, Working Shoe, - - - - -	1.00
" " " " " - - - - -	1.25
" " " " " - - - - -	1.50

Douglas Shoes Reduced as Follows:

Five Dollar Shoes, - - - - - -	now $4.00
Four " " - - - - - -	" 3.50
Three " " - - - - - -	" 2.75

Same extraordinary reductions in Boys' Shoes of same manufacture.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

SPECIAL AD.

For the purpose of telling you about our

LADIES' COATS AND ....CAPES.... AND Misses' and Children's Coats.

We guarantee ours to be the best made, most perfect fitting, best materials used, and most stylish goods that have ever been brought to this market at prices that defy competition, not only in this market but New York and Philadelphia markets.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING:

Coats Worth	$14.00	Our Price	$10.50
" "	12.00	" "	9.00
" "	10.00	" "	8,50
" "	9.50	" "	7.00
" "	7.00	" "	5.50
" "	6.50	" "	5.00
" "	6.00	" "	4.00
" "	5.00	" "	3.50
" "	3.50	" "	3.00
" "	3.00	" "	2.50

Misses' Coats from 4 years up to 14 years: $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2 00, 2.25, 2.50 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00.

We guarantee these prices to be from 50c to $1.00 lower on each Coat than any place in the State.

Ladies' Capes trimmed in Fur and other fashionable trimmings: $2.75, 3 00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5 00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and $10.00.

The above are all new goods and bought within the last two weeks direct from the largest manufacturers in New York.

LYON & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1895,

at 1 o'clock p. m. the following Real Estate

A lot of ground situate at the corner of Moshannon Avenue, Sycamore street, in the borough of Snow Shoe, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, extending along Moshannon avenue 100 feet in front and having a depth of 120 feet along Sycamore street, being part of Lots Nos. 639 and 640 in the plot of said borough; having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house eighteen by thirty-two feet with kitchen addition twelve by fourteen feet of same height, and stable about sixteen by sixteen feet and wagon shed twenty by twenty-four feet.

ALSO.

another strip of ground adjoining the above, being ten feet front by 200 feet deep and being part of lot No 641.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. C. Gilliland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by lands of Alexander Dondson north three degrees east eighty-two perches to stones; thence by land of John Reese north eighty-seven degrees west one hundred and one and two-tenth perches to stones; thence north three degrees east one hundred and nineteen perches to stones; thence north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-four and one-tenth perches to hickory by land of James Rowan; thence by land of Henry Blake south three degrees west two hundred and one perches to stone; thence by land of Mary A. Wilson and Peter H. Bush south eighty-seven degrees east one hundred and seventy six perches to stone the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and forty five acres and one hundred and fifty perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. About forty acres cleared and under cultivation.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Israel Hoover.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Spring, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the southwesterly corner of Lewis Bichners lot, thence in an easterly direction along the line of said lot two hundred feet to a post, thence along land of P. H. Collins (formerly S. H. Yocum) in a southerly direction on a line parallel to the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike fifty feet to a post, thence in a westerly direction along lot belonging to Jacob Keller (now McCollough) on a line parallel to said Bichner lot two hundred feet to a post on easterly side of said turnpike thence along easterly side of said turnpike fifty feet to the place of beginning, being fifty in front on said turnpike and extending back two hundred feet from said front line, being the same lot or piece of ground which was deeded the twenty-fourth day of October, 1883, to William B. Comer by S. H. Yocum and entered for record in the Recorders Office of Centre county on the third of May, 1886, in deed book fifty-three, page six. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. H. Wilson.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of William Kerr north fifty-eight degrees west thirty one and nine-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands of now or late of Josiah Neff and Hannah Benskotre north sixty-seven and ½ deg east seventeen and fourteenth perches to stones, thence by lands of said Josiah Neff south fifty three degrees east thirty and eight-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands late of Thomas E. McElroy south thirty-two degrees west thirteen and one-half perches to the place of beginning, containing about three acres and one perch neat measure. Thereon erected a house and stable.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnes Shreffler.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground in Central City, in the township of Boggs aforesaid bounded and described as follows viz On the north by lot formerly in possession of Robert Poorman's heirs, on the east by an alley, on the south by land formerly owned by J. P. Shope but now by James Teller, and on the west by public road fronting on said road fifty feet. Thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house and the usual outbuildings being the same lot of ground which J. C. P. Jones and wife by their deed dated the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1882 recorded in Centre county in Deed Book S. No 2 Page 125 &c. granted and conveyed to said William H. Poorman.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Poorman.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Haines, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a dead hemlock thence by land now or formerly of Jacob Motz and Christian Motz, south sixty-eight and one-fourth degrees west one hundred and fifty eight perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Henry Vonada north fourteen degrees west one hundred and eighty-three perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Benjamin Orndorff and Henry Reinhart south eighty-seven and three fourths degrees east one hundred and sixty-six and three-tenths perches to a post, thence by lands now or formerly of Daniel Hosterman and Jacob W. Stover south twelve and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty-four and one half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and one hundred and twenty one perches and allowance; being the same tract of land which B. F. Yearick and wife Charles W. Wolf and wife, James Vonada and wife, Jane M. Yearick, and Allen M. Yearick, by their deed dated the thirtieth day of March, 1885 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "A No 3" page seventy-eight &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Gregg township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad five hundred feet west of the centre of public road where it crosses said railroad near the station, thence south thirteen degrees east seven hundred and eighty feet by lands formerly of R. H. Duncan to a stake, thence south seventy one degrees west two hundred and fifty-eight feet by lands formerly of J. B. Fisher to a stake, thence north thirteen degrees west eight hundred and ten feet by other lands formerly of R. H. Duncan to a point on the center of said railroad, thence north seventy-seven degrees east two hundred and fifty-six feet along said railroad to the place of beginning, containing four acres and one hundred and eight perches, being the same premises which James A. Beaver Trustee by his deed dated the eighth day of September, 1882 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "W No. 2" page 22 &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale; thereon erected four two story frame dwelling houses, together with the customary outbuildings.

Excepting and reserving thereout all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, being bounded and described as set forth in a certain release, from Daniel Rhoads, Trustee &c., to Philip S. Dale, dated October 11th, A. D., 1890, and recorded in Centre county in Miss. Book "K" pages 551 &c., as follows: Beginning at a post one hundred and twenty eight feet west of Spring Mills Creamery Company, thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and sixty three feet to line of street opened, thence south seventy seven degrees west sixty feet north thirteen degrees west one hundred and sixty eight feet to right of way of railroad, thence along said right of way north seventy-seven degrees east sixty feet to the place of beginning.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip S. Dale.

ALSO.

No 1. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak, thence north thirty two degrees east fifty eight perches to a black oak; thence along land of William Dillon north fifty five degrees west fifty three perches to a post; thence along land of same north twenty eight degrees west twenty eight perches to stones; thence along land of John McDonald south sixty seven degrees west one hundred and two perches to stones; thence south fifty two degrees east one hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty two acres and one hundred perches and allowance.

ALSO

No 2. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak corner, thence north thirty one degrees east thirty perches along land of Robert Robinson to corner in public road; thence north sixty two degrees west six perches to stones on road; thence north forty one degrees west twenty perches to stones on road; thence north thirty one degrees west thirteen perches to stones in road; Thence north twenty five degrees east fifteen perches to stone corner in road; thence north fifty eight degrees west one hundred perches by land of William Resides and John Rook to black oak corner; thence south thirty two degrees west four perches to post; thence south forty nine degrees east seventy six perches by land of Joseph F Williams to dogwood, thence by land of Mark J. Williams south sixty one degrees east seventy six perches to the place of beginning; containing forty acres and allowance. Thereon erected a one and one half story frame dwelling, barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

No. 3. All that certain tract, tenement or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a rock on the side of the hill south of township road, thence by land of Robert Robison south fifty-five degrees east nineteen and eight-tenth perches to a post; thence north one and one fourth degrees east sixty three and three tenth perches to a post; thence by other land of William Resides south eighty-one and one fourth degrees west twenty two and five tenth perches to a black oak sprout and stone pile, thence by land of William K. Williams and William Resides south thirty four and one fourth degrees west forty seven and seven tenth perches to a rock oak, the place of beginning: containing six acres and two perches, more or less and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO.

No. 4. All that certain messuage, or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on top of the hill west of E. H. Henderson's house, thence by land of Wilson Dillon north forty eight degrees west sixty three perches to stones; thence by land of William Resides south thirty two degrees west sixty nine and four tenth perches to a black oak, now stones; thence by land of Robert Robison north eighty one degrees east eighty two and two-tenth perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing twelve acres and ninety two perches

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Resides.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

J. P. CONDO
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 2, 1895.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1895.

1. The first and final account of Mrs. Fanny L. Keller, admx of &c., of J. Will Keller, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. The account of Samuel J. Herring, administrator of &c., of Mary A. Oswalt, late of Gregg township, as filed by Horace B. Herring, executor of S. J. Herring, deceased.
3. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.
4. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, trustee to sell the real estate of William Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of J. H. Reifsnyder, administrator of &c., of James Reed, late of Millheim boro, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Ira V. Gates, administrator of &c., of Sarah J. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
7. First and final account of J. H. Miller, executor of &c., of Esther A. Garner, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of W. H. Kochler, administrator of &c., of Susan Kochler, late of Howard township, deceased.
9. First and final account of A. Braty Beightol, admr. of &c., of Susan Beightol, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of S. U. Harshberger, admr. of &c., of William Fink, late of Taylor township, deceased.
11. The first account of Louisa Hoy, James L. Sommerville and John G. Love, executors of &c., of Adam Hoy, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
12. First and final account of James Harris, executor of &c., of James Fulton, late of Spring township, deceased.
13. First and final account of I. A. Gates, executor of &c., of Ann E. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of J. C. Mettern administrator of &c., of W. B. Matteru, late of Unionville boro, deceased.
15. The account of B. F. Blair and Felix D. Fogleman, administrators of &c., of John Fogleman, late of Patton township, deceased.
14. The second annual statement of John P. Harris, trustee of the estate of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, being the Twenty-eighth annual statement.
17. The first and partial account of John Riter executor of &c., of Margaret A. Riter, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
18. The second and final account of Edward C Humes, Jr., administrator of &c., of and trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Wm. H. Humes, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.

G. W. RUMBARGER, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of December, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 28th day of January, 1895, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and here in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO. P. CONDO,
Sheriff.

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Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,

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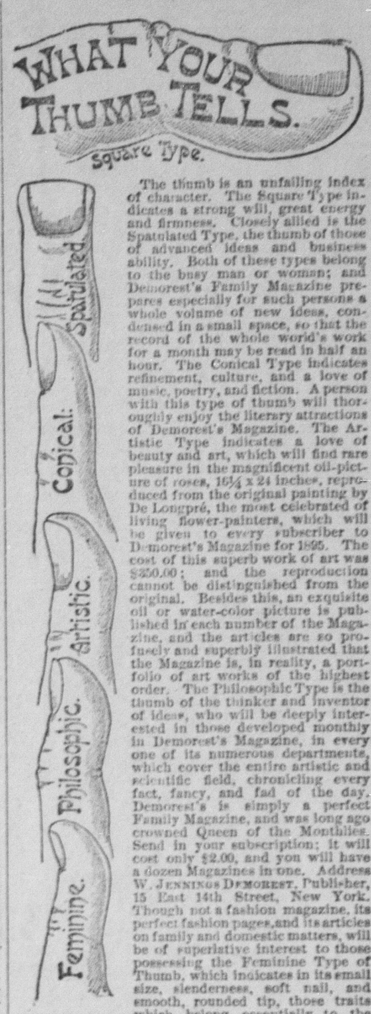

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 16¼ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $250.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

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Is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the 400 of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and *all over the world*, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Literary Show"—notes on current literature—by the cleverest of reviewers. Its "Afield and Afloat" makes it the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport—yatching, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers—among them Amélie Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lanoe Falconer,") Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, Rudyard Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, etc., etc., and are, even if a trifle risqué, yet always clever, bright and pretty. In addition to all this there is each week a supplement, portrait of some man eminent in his walk of life.

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Quarterly, first day of March, June, September, December; 256 pages; 12mo. Contains in each number, in addition to short stories, poems, burlesques, etc., from the old issues of TOWN TOPICS, a complete, original prize story of 120 to 150 pages.

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The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

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FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Especially for the Holiday Season.

Poe Mills.

T. O. Keen, of Ingleby, purchased the saw mill of Aumiller Brothers at Cherry Run last week.

F. W. Confer, the inventor of the washing machine, has made some improvements on his machine. He has it so arranged that it runs the clothes to the line.

T. R. Park made things lively here on New Year's with his performing monkey.

Mrs. Agnes Billmyer intends moving to West Poe Valley to oversee the boarding house of Maurer & Wagner.

Monday, Dec. 31, was dog day at Paddy Mountain. Train No. 112 killed four and we still have more to spare.

D. T. Raymon and Lewis Witkins spent New Year at Axemann with the former's brother-in-law, W. S. White.

Mrs. Osman, of Boalsburg, is visiting her son James at this place.

Warmed a Viper.

Jeweler George Bollinger, of Woodland, was called upon during the holidays by Kilby McComby whom Mr. Bollinger had known when he was a boy. McComby was hard up and Mr. Bollinger took pity on him and took him to his house and fed him and clothed him. There was a church festival that evening and Mr. Bollinger and his wife went to it, leaving McComby to take charge of the children. When they returned, McComby had left, taking with him watches and jewelry and money to the amount of $300. The ingrate was arrested at Clearfield with the goods in his possession and is now in jail waiting trial. The penitentiary is hardly severe enough punishment for that dirty scoundrel.—Philipsburg *Ledger*.

Officers Elected.

At school directors association meeting December 19th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Theodore S. Christ, of Lemont; Vice President, Owen Underwood, of Fleming; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Rankin, of Bellefonte; Executive Committee, D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte, J. C. Henderson, Huston; W. E. Irwin, Philipsburg; J. T. Potter, Potter; Charles Wolf, Haines.

The Musical Convention.

Last week's musical convention in the Reformed church in this place was a success financially and as to the music rendered. Prof. P. H. Meyer did his utmost to make the concerts Thursday and Friday evenings a rich musical feast and his class proved sufficient for the end in view. The net profits to the church, above all expenses, footed up $80.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

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Pennsylvania's Greatest Family Newspaper.
It Prints All the News.
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FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. pany of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of D. L. Bartges, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 14th, 1895, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W SPANGLER,
dec6-6t Administrator. Tusseyville.

MONEY FOR EVERYONE.

I can't understand why people complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from $5 to $10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet we are apt to think we can't make money selling it; but anyone can make money, because every family wants one. I made $478.36 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attended to my regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, for particulars. Go to work at once, and you will very soon have a full pocket book and a light heart. I think it a duty to inform each other of such opportunities, and I also think it a duty to improve them while we may. Try it at once, and publish your experience so others may be benefitted.

From the Philipsburg Journal: The Centre Hall Reporter, one of the neatest, sprightliest and best papers in the county, entered its 68 volume with this week's issue. Unlike the human kind the older it grows the brighter and fresher it appears. Long may it wave.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

THAT'S QUEER!

You say a collar and cuff that are waterproof?
Yes.
And perspiration will not affect them?
Yes.
And when dirty you need only wipe them off with a wet cloth or sponge?
Yes.
Wonderful! How are they made?
A linen collar covered on both sides with waterproof "CELLULOID." Looks exactly like a linen collar.
Is it the only waterproof collar and cuff made?
No, but it is the only one made with the linen interlining and consequently the only one that can give entire satisfaction, because it is the best.
How can I know that I get the right kind?
Because every piece is stamped as follows:

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Inquire for that and refuse anything else, or you will be disappointed.
Suppose my dealer does not have them?
He probably has, but if not, send direct to us, enclosing amount. Collars 25c., Cuffs 50c. State size, and whether collar wanted is stand-up or turned-down.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
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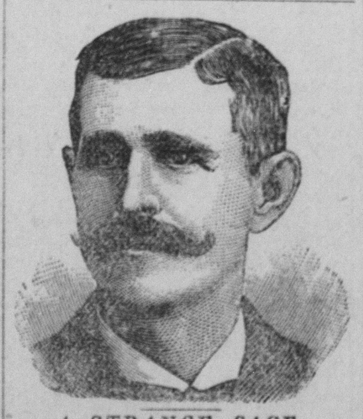
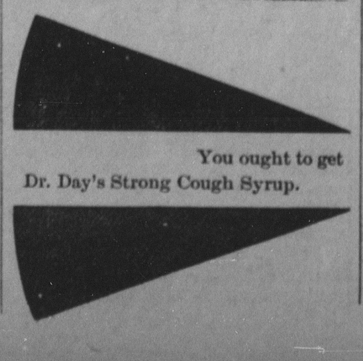


A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recomendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.



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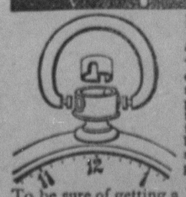

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Time Table in effect Nov. 25, 1894

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6 45 p. m., Washington at 7 50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3 35 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.18 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4 30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1 29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6. 2 a. m., New York, 9 25 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.4 , a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD!

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Ca. andaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a. m. Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10 40 p m, Baltimore, 11 50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

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1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 25	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 24		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m. 5 02 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 00 p m

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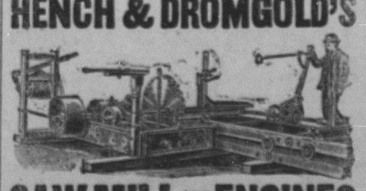

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MILLIONS MACERATED.

HOW COUNTERFEIT MONEY IS DESTROYED.

Why Innocent-Looking Devices Are Seized by the Government--Authorized Counterfeits.

For some weeks a committee composed of clerks of the Treasury Department has been at work destroying the counterfeit money which has accumulated in the storage room of Mr. Hazen, the chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department. Chief Hazen estimates the amount of counterfeit money which is being destroyed at $5,000,000. It would take a pretty big vault to hold all that accumulates in the hands of the secret service chief in a year. The collection includes not only counterfeit money and the plates used to make it, but advertisements which are unconscious violations of the law against simulating the securities of the United States. And sometimes the agents of the secret service seize whole editions of books which contain pictures prohibited by law—likenesses of the coins or the paper currency issued by the government. A very short time ago there were seized 1,000 pounds of "Coin Guides," issued by a concern in Boston. These "guides" not only quoted the prices paid for rare coins, but gave wood cuts of the coin designs. The whole edition of the "guide" was seized, and at the same time two other "guides" printed from the same plates were captured and the plates were confiscated.

These unconscious isolations of the counterfeit law give the secret service bureau more trouble than the counterfeiters. Since the passage of the Edmunds counterfeit law the secret service agents have had their hands full suppressing advertisements and other devices, which are plain but innocent violations of the statute. For example, some time ago a bicycle company issued a guarantee in the form or semblance of a bond. Any one who read this guarantee and understood it saw plainly that it was simply a promise to pay the owner of a bicycle of their make a certain amount of money if the machine did not last a certain time; but a foreigner, ignorant of the English language, might have been persuaded very easily that this was a United States bond for $1,000. This fraud was, in fact, practiced on certain foreigners with bonds issued by a New York newspaper guaranteeing its circulation.

A few weeks ago a newspaper in New York published cartoons in the form of notes bearing the faces and names of certain city officials. The cartoons could not have been used to deceive an intelligent person; but the law is intended more especially to protect those who are not intelligent. So the agent of the secret service seized the plates from which the cartoons were printed and threatened the proprietor of the paper with prosecution if he repeated the offense.

The newspaper picture as printed is hardly ever dangerous, especially if it be a picture of a coin. But what is dangerous is the engraving from which the print is made. This engraving could be used to reproduce the design in metal if it should fall into the hands of unprincipled people. That is why the secret service bureau seized the plates from which the New York newspaper was printed. This feature of the law is so well understood now that many publishers submit designs for engravings to the chief of the secret service before having the engravings made.

The latest and the most amusing seizure made by the secret service agents was a set of dies prepared in Chicago and used for making soda water checks. These checks were of metal, and they were so like the old five-cent piece that they would have deceived a very intelligent person if handed to him in a quantity of coin. Most of these checks were sold in the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala., but some were found in Washington, and it is likely that if their career had not been cut short they would have reached other large communities. The soda water sellers were notified to send in all of these checks under penalty, and the agents in Chicago seized the dies.

There is, however, a quantity of counterfeit money which is held in the large cities of the United States under special permit of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is held by about twenty-five men, and the limit to the amount held by each is $500. These men are bankers and teachers or professors in the art of detecting counterfeit money. There is a regular business, not only in detecting counterfeits, but in teaching others to detect them. Several men in different parts of the United States make a living by this occupation, and some of them travel from place to place filling engagements to instruct young bank clerks in the art. Incidentally these "professors" work up business for detective agencies and get subscriptions for "counterfeit detectors," which are published in several cities. All who hold counterfeit money under permit from the Secretary of the Treasury are required to report to the secret service bureau, at least once a month, and, if in the neighborhood of a secret service agent, to report to him in person and show him the counterfeit money to demonstrate that none has disappeared. An agent in Nebraska not long ago ran down a man with a permit who had not reported for two years. All but $10 of the counterfeit money was found in his possession and was taken from him. He claimed to have lost the $10, and no action was taken against him. But he will never enjoy the Secretary's confidence again.

Whenever a special agent makes a seizure he forwards the articles seized to the bureau at Washington and with them goes an invoice. The original invoices are put in the hands of the treasury committee and are compared with the goods in the hands of the secret service custodian so as to make sure that nothing has escaped. It would be a pretty serious matter if $5,000,000 worth of counterfeit money was turned loose on the country. When the committee has checked up all the goods they are taken to the macerator in the basement of the treasury building or to the big furnace at the navy yard. The one is used for the destruction of mutilated and worn-out paper money and the other for the destruction of obsolete plates from the bureau of engraving and printing. These two destructive agents render the secret service seizures quite harmless

AMERICAN PEARLS.

More Than $500,000 Worth Found in Wisconsin.

Mr. George F. Kunz, the New York expert in precious stones, states that pearl-fishing is becoming an important industry in Wisconsin, and that more than $500,000 worth of excellent pearls have been taken out of the Sugar river, down in the southwestern part of the State, during the last three or four years. But he thinks the legislature ought to pass a stringent law to protect the fisheries, which will otherwise soon be destroyed by the improvidence of those who are working them. The pearls are found in a species of mussel which can be preserved and propogated like the oyster, and the yield of pearls can not only be made permanent, but can be improved. The fishermen now tear open the shell and destroy all the life it contains, whether it carries a pearl or not, when it would be just as easy gently to pry it open with some sharp instrument and remove the pearl with a pair of pincers without injuring the industrious and humble little being. He can then be put back into his bed at the bottom of the stream to breed and bear pearls indefinitely. By selecting the mussels from which the best pearls have been taken from those that have borne a poorer quality, and planting them at the spots where the yield has been most prolific, it would be possible to improve the pearls both in size and quality. Experience has taught that oysters can be bred up just like horses or cattle, and Mr. Kunz believes that there would be no difficulty in doing the same with all pearl-bearing shell fish.

It has already been done to a certain extent in other countries and the conditions at the Wisconsin pearl fisheries are peculiarly favorable for it. He has prepared a circular letter on the subject which has been sent out by the United States fish commission, but he suggests that the legislature of Wisconsin should order an investigation and pass laws to protect the pearl mussels and regulate the fisheries before they are entirely destroyed. Most of the men working them now are amateurs and have no knowledge of the scientific side of the industry.

Mr. Kunz, or rather Mrs. Kunz, has discovered that what are known as blue-white diamonds, that are very rare and come from the mines in Brazil, are reservoirs of light, and will not only show phosphorescence in the dark by friction, but will even sparkle when entirely at rest. Mrs. Kunz was wearing a diamond of this kind and one night happened to notice the phenomenon while hanging up some clothes in a dark closet. She called her husband's attention to it and he made a thorough investigation. But of all the grades and colors and kinds of diamonds that he had access to, the blue-white variety alone seemed to retain and emit light in the dark. While Mr. Kunz had never known of this peculiarity before he thought it must have been discovered by some one, and began a search through all the authorities that treat of precious stones. Finally he found a reference to the fact in an old English work, but the author evidently regarded it as of little importance. Those who happen to own blue-white diamonds can make tests for themselves.

Raw Eggs.

Raw eggs are frequently ordered, as when they can be taken and retained by a sick person they are extremely nourishing, simply because the albumen, not having been hardened, is the sooner digested. Many, however, cannot take raw eggs as usually given, that is, beaten up with milk or wine. The following mode is a good one; the appearance of the dish is so nice that an invalid will often be induced to try it. It is free from oiliness and clean to the palate. Put the yolk of an egg into a basin with a teaspoonful of white sugar and a tablespoonful of orange or lemon juice, and beat lightly together with a fork. Put the white on a plate, add a pinch of salt, and then, with a broad-bladed knife, beat it to a stiff froth. Then, as lightly as possible, mix all together in the basin, and as lightly transfer to a clean tumbler, which it will nearly fill if properly made. This must not stand in a warm place, or it soon becomes liquid and loses its snowy look.

Galloons of every width are made great use of. They are sold in all the dark and neutral colors, matching plain dress fabrics or showing shot, checked and other fancy mixtures and combinations in keeping with the new and beautiful color schemes brought out in the rich dress materials of the season.

DIPHTHERIA CURE.

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

The Highest Medical Authorities Concede Its Efficacy--Adopted in European Hospitals.

The cure for diphtheria, discovered by Professor Behring of the University of Halle, seems to have passed the experimental stage, and the highest medical authorities now concede its wonderful efficacy. The French Budget Committee has recommended a Government appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose of serum to be distributed among the hospitals of France. Berlin has taken steps to obtain a supply for all its hospitals, while in Vienna, Dresden, and other Continental cities the treatment has already been adopted. In New York, too, the remedy will soon be in use, Health Commissioner Dr. Cyrus Edson having declared his belief that it is the most remarkable discovery on record in therapeutic medicine.

Professor Behring began in 1890 the experiments that resulted in his discovery. He is a disciple of Professor Koch, whose experiments with lymph for the cure of consumption attracted the attention of the whole world a few years ago. Professor Loffler, another disciple of Koch, had already discovered the bacillus that produces diphtheria, and an army of investigators was at work upon the line of inquiry previously followed by Pasteur, trying to turn the discovery to practical use. Pasteur's inoculation method was based upon the theory that the bacteria must be weakened before being introduced into the blood, as otherwise death and not immunity from the disease would ensue. The investigators of the diphtheria bacillus only succeeded in elucidating that not only the bacilli themselves produce the malady, but that the liquid in which they have been cultivated has the same effect even though it contain not a single animalcule. This discovery was made by Dr. Boux of Paris. Taking it as a starting point, Professor Behring began the series of experiments that led to his great achievement.

Instead of levelling his attack against the bacteria he decided to leave them in peace, and to paralyze their action by rendering the soil in which they work barren, by imparting to the blood qualities which would render them innocuous. According to the theory of predisposition of disease, upon which much light has been thrown by Dr. Wassermann of Berlin, not only are the bacteria not absolutely necessary for the production of the disease, but their presence is by no means a proof that it exists. Numbers of perfectly healthy persons have been found to have diphtherial bacteria in their blood without suffering any inconvenience. What is the explanation of this curious fact? Simply that they also possess in their blood the antidote to the poison. Now, this immunity is not inborn, inherited. It is acquired, and is therefore a characteristic of old people to a much greater extent than of the young. To confer it by artificial means was therefore the problem to be solved.

Professor Behring's first experiments were made on guinea pigs. He found that the poisonous virus, if injected into the blood in small quantities, is harmless. Then he tried the effect of gradually increasing the doses, with the same result, and at last he injected bacteria enough to kill a number of uninoculated animals into one guinea pig, and it remained as healthy and brisk as before. Professor Behring then advanced a step further, and discovered that, as bacteria are not necessary to cause the disease, neither are they needed in order to render the organism proof against it. As the infection may lie in the fluid in which they were cultivated, so the antidote may be sought for in the blood of the animal inoculated, and he found by experiment that such is the case, and that that element of the blood which can thus render an organism diphtheria proof is the serum.

Speaking loosely, the serum is the transparent part of the blood. Put some drops of blood on a saucer, and in a very short time they coagulate; that is, it assumes the appearance of a mass of jelly, on the surface of which drops of a yellowish watery fluid are visible, a red, semi-solid mass lying underneath. This latter is called the clot, and the former is the serum, and in this serum Professor Behring has discovered the means of defending mankind from the further ravages of diphtheria. He poured into a bowl a quantity of serum taken from the blood of an inoculated animal, and found that the diphtheria poison, if mixed with it, became perfectly innocuous. If that mixture be injected under the skin, the organism is not only not deleteriously affected thereby, but is rendered secure against the future attacks of the malady.

Another series of experiments left no doubt in Professor Behring's mind that Pasteur's notion that the efficacy of the inoculation depended on its being weakened was erroneous. It is a question of quantity, and nothing more. Every infectious disease leaves behind corpuscles in the blood which protect the patient from a new attack; and this fact opens out a wide perspective to contemporary and future medicine. The next and last step was to try the efficacy of serum on human beings, and the results of the application confirmed the Professor's wildest hopes.

Professor Ehrlich, in Berlin, took the matter up with vigor, and having first verified Behring's observations by inoculating animals suffering from diphtheria, treated human patients exactly in the same way. Of the difficulties he had to contend with at the first, the chief was that of obtaining the serum in sufficiently large quantities. The problem is more or less satisfactorily solved. In five hospitals in Berlin diphtheria has been treated with serum and the results are as follows: First of all, and by way of a standard by which to gauge their significance, Professor Ehrlich mentions that seventy-two cases of the malady having been treated by the usual methods, twenty-five ended fatally. Then come seventy-eight diphtheria patients who during the first forty-eight hours of their illness, had serum injected into their blood, and of these only two died.

The conclusion to which this significant fact points is that the newly discovered remedy, if applied at an early stage of the infection, is practically an infallible cure. In two other hospitals of the same city (the Charite and Elizabeth's Hospital) there were twelve deaths out of eighty-nine patients, a result which will appear still more encouraging when it is stated that of these twelve, seven belonged to the most malignant kind of diphtheria known, so malignant that there was no hope of recovery from the very first. The application of serum was in all the other cases immediately followed by a notable falling off of the temperature and a perfectly normal pulse. When the patient was treated without loss of time, one day was enough to remove all the main symptoms of the malady, and the dangers that usually make themselves felt during the period of convalescence are minimized to a wonderful extent.

Serum is absolutely innocuous, even in large quantities; the only inconvenience it can cause is a rash or efflorescence on the skin, such as might be caused by the sting of a nettle, and is generally produced by transfusion of blood, and which disappears without leaving any traces. The quantity needed for injection during the malady is a dose of about ten cubic centimetres which at present costs $1.25. One injection suffices in the great majority of cases. Now, the important point, as Professor Ehrlich points out, is to provide serum in sufficient quantities at a cost which will put it within reach of the poorest classes, and this can be done only by the State.

At present horses are used for the purpose. They are inoculated with the diphtheria poison in gradually increasing doses, and are weighed after each injection. If they lose weight the inoculation is stopped until they have regained what they lose, and then the process is resumed and continued until they are capable of assimilating large doses of the virus. Then their serum is ready for use. A vein is opened and about two pounds' weight of blood let, after which they are well fed, until such time as they can spare another couple of pounds of blood, from which the serum is extracted in the same manner. The animals suffer no serious inconvenience from this frequent blood letting, for they have no work of any kind to perform. Serum taken from the blood of horses is preferred to every kind, because it is clearer and purer than any other.

Professor Behring affirms that in cases of lockjaw the effects of serum injections are equally satisfactory, and he believes that in time it will be found quite as effectual against typhus, cholera, and perhaps even pulmonary diseases.

It Grew Amid Dangers.

"In visiting Silver City, New Mexico, in the course of a tour made last month," said the ex-Government Inspector, "I was particularly impressed with the vigor and transforming power that marks the impact of our American civilization upon the regions we acquired by the Mexican war. The town was planted twenty years ago by American mining men in the very heart of the Apache country, far from any other civilized community, and it was necessary at times in its early history to call the citizens to arms and to picket the town in anticipation of an attack from Indians. The year I first visited Silver City, 1877, there had just occurred a murderous Apache raid, in which the savages had come so near the town as to sweep away horses from the overlooking hills. It was a central point in the vortex of Indian wars, raids, and massacres until the Apache outbreaks ended with the surrender and deportation of Geronimo's band in 1886; yet under such conditions it grew and prospered.

"To-day it is a city that in progressiveness compares well with any town of its size in the safest and most fruitful regions of the West. Its rich brick blocks contain banks, large mercantile houses, and manufactories; tasteful residences and grounds border its streets, and, seen miles away in approaching the town, the stately building just erected for the Territorial Normal School, shows that the cause of enlightened education goes hand in hand with its commercial prosperity. This, mark you, in a country where twenty years ago, except at the few military stations, the language, customs, and institutions of the civilized people were all inherited from the old Spanish colonization."

AS HE FINDS THEM.

Jones—There goes a man who takes things as he finds them.

Robbins—A philosopher?

Jones—No; a ragpicker.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

MOUNTAIN climbing is a great sport and a dangerous one. According to the Appenzellar Zeitung the past year alone, seventy-three tourists and guides met with violent death in the Alps, while twenty others received serious injuries, and four more were lost, never to be heard of again.

THE United States now have about forty vessels engaged in whaling—the remnant of a fleet which once numbered 500 ships. The demand for whale oil has so greatly decreased that the industry has dwindled away. It is now supported chiefly by the demand for whalebone.

THE longest distance a letter can be carried within the limits of the United States is from Key West, Fla., to Ounalaska, 6,271 miles; and all for two cents! People who would save money will at once start for Key West or Ounalaska and so address their correspondence that they shall get their full money's worth.

"THE newspapers refer to the fact that the late Czar of Russia was an enthusiastic stamp collector," remarked a New Yorker who is interested in the stamp-selling business. "Some years ago I received an order from the Czar for a complete assortment of United States stamps. I sent them to him and received a very large sum of money in return."

"LONDON ENGINEERING" says: "The heavy naval fighting in the far East has given not a few opportunities of gathering valuable information about the behavior of guns and armor, which no doubt will be available at a later date. It is stated, on what appears to be reliable authority, that the fate of the Chinese ironclad Ping-Yuen was decided by one round from a Canet 12.60-inch gun, the heaviest weapon in both fleets. The shell which sunk the Ping-Yuen weighed 150 kilogrammes, nearly 1,000 pounds, and was one of Holtzer make; it crashed through the afterpart of the vessel's armored deck, the ship sinking by the stern almost immediately."

THE First Parish in Dorchester, Mass., over which the Rev. Eugene R. Shippen was recently installed as pastor, is the oldest church or religious society in Boston. It is Unitarian, although in one usually well-informed religious weekly it is set down as Congregational. It is more than 250 years old and has had only eleven pastors in its history. The invariable custom has been to install a young man, and not to call a minister from another church. Mr. Shippen is the son of Rev. Rush R. Shippeh, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Washington. He is a graduate of Harvard, and for the last year has been studying at Oxford. Previous to that, however; he was settled over a Congregational Church in Wichita, Kan. The Rev. R. R. Shippen preached the sermon at the installation of his son.

A JAPANESE contributor in "The Popular Science Monthly" says: "When I was a young boy the custom of eating beef began to spread. As blood was regarded as unclean, and also as Japan had been a strong agricultural country, there was a deep-rooted disinclination to eat beef. In this, of course, one has also to recognize the influence of the vegetarian principle of Buddhism. But to anybody who had ever tasted beef, it was so delicious that he could hardly control his natural appetite by his religious scruple. My father was one of those who knew its taste, and so now and then we used to treat ourselves to beef. But where did we eat it? We did not eat it inside of the house. We cooked it and ate it in the open air, and in cooking and in eating we did not use the ordinary utensils but used the special ones kept for the purpose. Why all these things? Because beef was unclean, and we did not like to spread its uncleanness into our house wherin the 'gods-shelf' is kept, and into our ordinary utensils, which might be used in making offerings to the gods. The day when we ate beef my father did not offer lights to the gods nor say evening prayers to them, as he did usually, for he knew he was unclean and could not approach the gods."

NEVER were the physician and the chemist more dismayed by the meagerness of their knowledge—great though the results of their labors have been—than now. Taking the apparently simple question of water analysis for example an English chemist observes that "the intellect of the civilized world for fifty years or more has been unable to devise a process (physical, chemical, microscopical or biological) which will enable the operator to say with certainty, 'this water is wholesome.' There are several processes which are capable of detecting a bad water, but in many cases this cannot be done by the senses alone, so recourse must be had to indirect methods, such as ascertaining the mortality and sickness amongst the people who use the water, or examining the source as to the probabilities of pollution." A striking illustration of the uncertain evidence of chemical analysis alone is afforded by the history of the Hamburg cholera epidemic. The neighboring city of Altona was comparatively free from the disease, yet Hamburg's water supply came from the Elbe above the city, and that for Altona from the same river after receiving the sewage of a population of about 800,000. The Altona water was chemically more impure than that of Hamburg, but the former was filtered and the latter was not.

Oakland, Cal., has a fashionable young ladies' notatorial club.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.)

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the News Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgic and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sufferings began to make my life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial, and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for fifty cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Dandies, when first rate, are generally very agreeable men.

"A THING OF BEAUTY."

Mammoth Edition of Hood's Calendar for 1895.

Every one who gets Hood's Calendar for 1895 secures "a thing of beauty." The calendar is formed in the shape of a heart and is ornamented with two beautiful child faces which have always been charming features of Hood's Calendars. On the right is a representation of "Winter," the sweet little face with light brown eyes peeping out from a dainty cap, while the snow flakes are falling all about. The face on the left is a picture of "Summer," and is lighted with blue eyes and the head covered with a hat decorated with bright flowers. The shades are perfectly blended and the whole picture is surrounded by a tasty border. The design was made by Miss Maude Humphrey, one of the most gifted and celebrated water color artists in the country. The calendar gives the usual information concerning the lunar changes, and upon the back is printed a table of astronomical events especially calculated for C. I. Hood & Co.

The calendar is issued to advertise the preparations of the firm, and is regarded as most difficult to manufacture, its novel shape being such as no other concern has ever undertaken to produce in large quantities. During the five months when the calendars were being made there were actually employed every day in this part of the work six printing presses, one bronzing machine, four eye-letting machines, seven wire stitchers, eight large paper cutters and 162 persons. The edition for 1895 was 10,500,000, or about 2,500,000 more than last year. If the calendars were laid down in a single line, they would reach almost 1000 miles, and if the different pieces in the calendar pads were laid in this way they would extend almost 3000 miles, or from New York to Liverpool.

Those who are unable to obtain Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars at the drug stores should send six cents in stamps for one, or 10 cents for two to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

No man is good who behaves himself simply because he has to.

The Best Men Coming to the Front.

Splendid business opportunities are offered men and women of the highest and best character to represent B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. No capital needed. Even spare time may be used to good advantage. It will be worth your while to write to them.

Have nothing to do with the thing that bad men are in favor of.

"An Ounce

of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Ripans Tabules do not weigh an ounce but they contain many pounds of good. One tabule gives relief. Try for yourself the next time you have a headache or bilious attack.

"But yet" is as a jailer, to bring forth some monstrous malefactor.

Had Hip Disease

He was treated at the Children's Hospital, Boston, and when he came home had SKV-

John Boyle

EN RUNNING SORES on his leg. Could not step. We have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla a year, and he can walk, run, and play as lively as any boy. He has no sores and is the PICTURE OF HEALTH. JOHN C. BOYLE, Ware, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Palaces in India."

TEXT. "Who store up violence and robbery in their palaces."—Amos iii., 10.

In this day, when vast sums of money are being given for the redemption of India, I hope to increase the interest in that great country and at the same time draw for all classes of our people practical lessons, and so I present this fifth sermon in the round the world series. We step into the ancient capital of India, the mere pronunciation of its name sending a thrill through the body, mind and soul of all those who have ever read its stories of splendor and disaster and prowess—Delhi.

Before the first historian impressed his first word in clay, or cut his first word on marble, or wrote his first word on papyrus, Delhi stood in India, a contemporary of Babylon and Nineveh. We know that Delhi existed longer before Christ's time than we live after His time. Delhi is built on the ruins of seven cities, which ruins cover forty miles, with wrecked temples, broken fortresses, split tombs, tumble down palaces and the debris of centuries. An archæologist could profitably spend his life here talking with the past through its lips of venerable masonry.

There are a hundred things here you ought to see in this city of Delhi, but three things you must see. The first thing I wanted to see was the Cashmere gate, for that was the point at which the most wonderful deed of daring which the world has ever seen was done. That was the turning point of the mutiny of 1857. A lady at Delhi put into my hand an oil painting of about eighteen inches square, a picture well executed, but chiefly valuable for what it represented. It was a scene from the time of mutiny; two horses at full run, harnessed to a carriage in which were four persons. She said: "Those persons on the front side are my father and mother. The young lady on the back seat holding in her arms a baby of a year was my older sister, and the baby was myself. My mother, who is down with a fever in the next room, painted that years ago. The horses are in full run because we are fleeing for our lives. My mother is driving, for the reason that father, standing up in the front of his carriage, had to defend us with his gun, as you there see. He fought our way out and on for many a mile, shooting down the sepoys as we went. We had somewhat suspected trouble and had become suspicious of our servants. A prince had requested a private interview with my father, who was editor of the Delhi Gazette. The prince proposed to come veiled, so that no one might recognize him, but my mother insisted on being present, and the interview did not take place. A large fish had been sent to our family and four other families, the present an offering of thanks for the King's recovery from a recent sickness. But we suspected poison and did not eat the fish.

"One day all our servants came up and said they must go and see what was the matter. We saw what was intended and knew that if the servants returned they would murder all of us. Things grew worse and worse until this scene of flight shown you in the picture took place. You see, the horses were wild with fright. This was not only because of the discharge of guns, but the horses were struck and pounded by sepoys, and ropes were tied across the way, and the savage halloo and the shout of revenge made all the way of our flight a horror."

The books have fully recorded the heroism displayed at Delhi and approximate regions, but made no mention of this family of Wagentreibers whose flight I am mentioning. But the Madras Atheneum printed this:

"And now! Are not the deeds of the Wagentreibers, though he wore a round hat and she a crinoline, as worthy of imperishable verse as those of the heroic pair whose nuptials graced the court of Charlemagne? A more touching picture than that of the brave man contending with well nerved arm against the black and threatening fate impending over his wife and child we have never seen. Here was no strife for the glory of physical prowess or the spoil of shining arms, but a conquest of the human mind, an assertion of the powers of intellect over the most appalling array of circumstances that could assail a human being. Men have become gray in front of sudden and unexpected peril, and in ancient days so much was courage a matter of heroic and mere instinct that we read in immortal verse of heroes struck with panic and fleeing before the enemy. But the savage sepoys, with their hoarse watery and swarming like wasps around the Wagentriebers, struck no terror into the brave man's heart. His heroism was not the mere ebullition of despair, but, like that of his wife, calm and wise—standing upright that he might use his arms better."

As an incident will sometimes more impress one than a generality of statement, I present the flight of this one family from Delhi merely to illustrate the desperation of the times. The fact was that the sepoys had taken possession of the city of Delhi, and they were, with all their artillery, fighting back the Europeans who were on the outside and murdering all the Europeans who were inside. The city of Delhi has a crenulated wall on three sides, a wall five an la half miles long, and the fourth side of the city is defended by the River Jumna. In addition to these two defenses of wall and water there were 40,000 sepoys, all armed. Twelve hundred British soldiers were to take that city. Nicholson, the immortal General, commanded them, and you must visit his grave before you leave Delhi. He fell leading his troops. He commanded them even after being mortally wounded. You will read this inscription on his tomb:

"John Nicholson, who led the assault of Delhi, but fell in the hour of victory, mortally wounded, and died 23d September, 1857, aged thirty-five years."

With what guns and men General Nicholson could muster he had laid siege to this walled city filled with devils. What fearful odds! Twelve hundred British troops uncovered by any military works, to take a city surrounded by firm and high masonry, on the top of which were 114 guns and defended by 40,000 foaming sepoys. A larger percentage of troops fell here than in any great battle I happen to know of. The Crimean percentage of the fallen was 17.48, but the percentage of Delhi was 37.9. Yet that city must be taken, and it can only be taken by such courage as had never been recorded in all the annals of bloodshed. Every charge of the British regiments against the walls and gates had been beaten back. The hyenas of Hindooism and Mohammedanism howled over the walls, and the English army could do nothing but bury their own dead. But at this gate I stand and watch an exploit that makes the page of history tremble with agitation.

This city has ten gates, but the most famous is the one before which we now stand, and it is called Cashmere gate. Write the words in red ink because of the carnage. Write them in letters of light for the illustrious deeds. Write them in letters of black for the bereft and the dead. Will the world ever forget that Cashmere gate? Lieutenants Salkeld and Home and Sergeants Burgess, Carmichael and Smith offered to take bags of powder to the foot of that gate and set them on fire, blowing open the gate, although they must die in doing it. There they go just after sunrise, each one carrying a sack containing twenty-four pounds of powder, and doing this under the fire of the enemy.

Lieutenant Home was the first to jump into the ditch, which still remains before the gate. As they go, one by one falls under the shot and shell. One of the mortally wounded as he falls hands his sack of powder with a box of lucifer matches to another, telling him to fire the sack, when, with an explosion that shook the earth for twenty miles around, part of the Cashmere gate was blown into fragments, and the bodies of some of these heroes were so scattered they were never gathered for funeral or grave or monument. The British army rushed in through the broken gate, and although six days of hard fighting were necessary before the city was in complete possession the crisis was past. The Cashmere gate open, the capture of Delhi and all it contained of palaces and mosques and treasures was possible.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, of whom Mr. Gladstone spoke to me so affectionately when I was his guest at Hawarden, England, has lifted a monument near this Cashmere gate, with the names of the men who there fell inscribed thereon. That English lord, who had seen courage on many a battlefield, visited this Cashmere gate and felt that the men who opened it with the loss of their own lives ought to be commemorated, and hence this cenotaph. But, after all, the best monument is the gate itself, with the deep gouges in the brick wall on the left side made by two bombshells, and the wall above torn by ten bombshells, and the wall on the right side defaced and scraped and plowed and gullied by all styles of long reaching weaponry. Let the words "Cashmere gate," as a synonym for patriotism and fearlessness and self sacrifice, go into all history, all art, all literature, all time, all eternity! My friends, that kind of courage sanctified will yet take the whole earth for God. Indeed, the missionaries now at Delhi, toiling amid heathenism and fever and cholera, and far away from home and comfort, and staying there until they drop into their graves, are just as brave in taking Delhi for Christ as were Nicholson and Home and Carmichael in taking Delhi for Great Britain. Take this for the first sermonic lesson.

Another thing you must see if you go to Delhi, though you leave many things unseen, is the palace of the moguls. It is an inclosure 1000 yards by 500. You enter through a vaulted hall nearly 400 feet long. Floors of Florentine mosaic and walls once emeralded and sapphired and carbuncled and diamonded. I said to the guide, "Show us where once stood the peacock throne." "Here it was," he responded. All the thrones of the earth put together would not equal that for costliness and brilliance. It had steps of silver, and the seat and arms were of solid gold. It cost about $150,000,000. It stood between two peacocks, the feathers and plumes of which were fashioned out of colored stones. Above the throne was a life size parrot cut out of one emerald. Above all was a canopy resting on twelve columns of gold, the canopy fringed with pearls. Seated here, the emperor on public occasions wore a crown containing, among other things, the Kohinoor diamond, and the entire blaze of coronet cost $10,350,000. This superb and once almost supernaturally beautiful room has imbedded in the white marble wall letters of black marble, which were translated to me from Persian into English as meaning:

If on the earth there be an Eden of bliss,
That place is this, is this, is this, is this.

But the peacocks that stood beside the throne have flown away, taking all the display with them, and those white marble floors were reddened with slaughter, and those bathrooms ran with blood, and that Eden of which the Persian couplet on the walls spake has had its flowers wither and its fruits decay, and I thought while looking at the brilliant desolation and standing amid the vanished glories of that throne-room that some one had better change a little that Persian couplet on the wall and make it read:

If there be a place where much you miss,
That place is this, is this, is this, is this.

As I came out of the palace into the street of Delhi, I thought to myself paradises are not built out of stone; are not cut in sculpture; are not painted on walls; are not fashioned out of precious stones; do not spray the cheek with fountains; do not offer thrones or crowns. Paradises are built out of natures uplifted and ennobled, and what architect's compass may not sweep, and sculptor's chisel may not cut, and painter's pencil may not sketch, and gardener's skill may not lay out the grace of God can achieve, and if the heart be right all is right, and if the heart be wrong all is wrong. Here endeth the second lesson.

But I will not yet allow you to leave Delhi. The third thing you must see, or never admit that you have been in India, is the mosque called Jumma Musjid. It is the grandest mosque I ever saw except St. Sophia at Constantinople, but it surpasses that in some respects, for St. Sophia was originally a Christian church and changed into a mosque, while this of Delhi was originally built for the Moslems.

As I entered 1000 or more Mohammedans were prostrated in worship. There are times when 5000 may be seen here in the same attitude. Each stone of the floor is three feet long by one and a half wide, and each worshiper has one of these slabs for himself while kneeling. The erection of this building required 5000 laborers for six years. What a built up immensity of white marble and red sandstone! We descended the forty marble steps by which we ascended and took another look at this wonder of the world.

As I thought what a brain the architect must have had who first built that mosque in his own imagination, and as I thought what an opulent ruler that must have been who gave the order for such vastness and symmetry, I was reminded of that which perfectly explained all. The architect who planned this was the same man who planned the Taj—namely, Austin de Bordeau—and the king who ordered the mosque constructed was the king who ordered the Taj—namely, Shah Jehan. As this grand mogul ordered built the most splendid palace for the dead when he built the Taj at Agra, he here ordered built the most splendid palace of worship for the living at Delhi. See here what sculpture and architecture can accomplish. They link together the centuries. They successfully defy time. Two hundred and eighty years ago Austin de Bordeau and Shah Jehan quit this life, but their work lives and bids fair to stand until the continents crack open, and hemispheres go down, and this planet showers other worlds with its ashes.

I rejoice in all these big buildings, whether dedicated to Mohammed or Brahma or Buddha or Confucius or Zoroaster, because as St. Sophia at Constantinople was a Christian church changed into a mosque and will yet be changed back again, so all the mosques and temples of superstition and sin will yet be turned into churches. When India and Ceylon and China and Japan are ransomed, as we all believe they will be, their religious structures will all be converted into Christian asylums, and Christian schools, and Christian libraries, and Christian churches. Built at the expense of superstition and sin, they will yet be dedicated to the Lord Almighty. Here endeth the third lesson.

As that night we took the railroad train from the Delhi station and rolled out through the city now living over the vaster cities buried under this ancient capital, cities under cities, and our traveling servant had unrolled our bed, which consisted of a rug and two blankets and a pillow, and as we were worn out with the sightseeing of the day, and were roughly tossed on that uneven Indian railway, I soon fell into a troubled sleep, in which I saw and heard in a confused way the scenes and sounds of the mutiny of 1857, which at Delhi we had been recounting, and now the rattle of the train seemed to turn into the rattle of musketry, and now the light at the top of the car deluded me with the idea of a burning city, and then the loud thump of the railroad brake was in dream mistaken for a booming battery, and the voices at the different stations made me think I heard the loud cheer of the British at the taking of the Cashmere gate, and as we rolled over bridges the battles before Delhi seemed going on, and as we went through dark tunnels I seemed to see the tomb of Humayun in which the King of Delhi was hidden, and in my dreams I saw Lieutenant Renny of the artillery throwing shells which were handed to him, their fuses burning, and Campbell and Reid and Hope Grant covered with blood, and Nicholson falling while rallying on the wall his wavering troops, and I saw dead regiment fallen across dead regiment, and heard the ratapian of the hoofs of Hodgson's horse, and the dash of the Bengal artillery, and the storming by the immortal fourth column, and the rougher the Indian railway became and the darker the night grew the more the scenes that I had been studying at Delhi came on me like an incubus. But the morning began to look through the window of our jolting railcar, and the sunlight poured in on my pillow, and in my dreams I saw the bright colors of the English flag hoisted over Delhi, where the green banner of the Moslem had waved, and the voices of the wounded and dying seemed to be exchanged for the voices that welcomed soldiers home again.

And as the morning light got brighter and brighter, and in my dream I mistook the bells at a station for a church bell hanging in a minaret, where a Mohammedan priest had mumbled his call to prayer, I seemed to hear a chant, whether by human or angelic voices in my dream I could not tell, but it was a chant about "peace and good will to men." And as the speed of the rail train slackened the motion of the car became so easy as we rolled along the track that it seemed to me that all the distress and controversy and jolting and wars of the world had ceased, and in my dream I thought we had come to the time when "the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Halt here at what you have never seen before, a depopulated city, the city of Amber, India.

The strange fact is that a ruler abandoned his palaces at Amber and moved to Jaipur, and all the inhabitants of the city followed. Except here and there a house in Amber occupied by a hermit, the city is as silent a population as Pompeii or Herculaneum, but those cities were emptied by volcanic disaster, while this city of Amber was vacated because Prince Joy Singh was told by a Hindoo priest that no city should be inhabited more than 1000 years, and so the ruler 170 years ago moved out himself, and all his people moved with him.

You visit Amber on the back of an elephant. Permission obtained for your visit the day before at Jaipur, an elephant is in waiting for you about six miles out to take you up the steeps to Amber. You pass through the awfully quiet streets, all the feet that trod them in the days of their activity having gone on the long journey and the voices of business and gayety that sounded amid these abodes having long ago uttered their last syllable. You pass by a lake covering 500 acres, where the rajahs used to sail in their pleasure boats, but alligators now have full possession, and you come to the abandoned palace, which is an enchantment. No more picturesque place was ever chosen for the residence of a monarch. The fortress above looks down upon this palace, and the palace looks down upon a lake. This monarchial abode may have had attractions when it was the home of royalty which have vanished, but antiquity and the silence of many years and opportunity to tread where once you would not have been permitted to tread may be an addition quite equal to the subtraction.

But what a solemn and stupendous thing is an abandoned city! While many of the peoples of earth have no roof for their head, here is a whole city of roofs rejected. The sand of the desert was sufficient excuse for the disappearance of Heliopolis, and the waters of the Mediterranean Sea for the engulfment of Tyre, and the lava of Mount Vesuvius for the obliteration of Herculaneum, but for the sake of nothing but a superstitious whim the city of Amber is abandoned forever. Oh, wondrous India! The city of Amber is only one of the marvels which compel the uplifted hand of surprise from the day you enter India until you leave it. Its flora is so flamboyant, its fauna so monstrous and savage, its ruins so suggestive, its idolatry so horrible, its degradation so sickening, its mineralogy so brilliant, its splendors so uplifting, its architecture so old, so grand, so educational, so multipotent, that India will not be fully comprehended until science has made its last experiment, and exploration has ended its last journey, and the library of the world's literature has closed its last door, and Christianity has made its last achievement, and the clock of time has struck its last hour.

Medicines of Old.

Nearly everything in the animal kingdom was formerly used in the healing art, says Julius Stinde, a German writer. In the oldest medical book now known, composed in Heliopolis, where once Joseph served in the house of Potiphar, we find "A means for increasing the growth of hair, prepared for Schesch, the mother of Teta, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt." Dog's teeth, over-ripe dates and asses' hoofs were carefully cooked in oil, and then grated. As Teta lived before Cheops, this recipe for hair oil is older than the great pyramid at Gizeh, and is supposed to date back more than 6000 years. The heads of venomous serpents have held an important place in medicine. A strong broth made from them and mixed with salt and spices and a hundred other remedies, was employed, under the name of Theriac, as a cure for every conceivable disease. Three drops of the blood of an angry black cat gave relief to the epileptic. Even now animal preparations are officially used, as sperm, wax, tallow, swine-fat, pepsin, musk, cochineal, leeches, etc., but the nasty mixtures have disappeared. Even leeches are much less employed than formerly. When bleeding and cupping were considered important, leeches held the third place for this purpose; and in the Paris hospitals, between 1829 and 1836, from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 leeches were used annually, drawing from the unfortunate patients 1700 hundred weight of blood. These examples indicate the degree of the changes that have been made in the science of medicine.—Pathfinder.

Eating Ice.

The following thermodynamical problem is stated and solved by the Engineer: "A boy eats two ounces of ice. Let us see what is the approximately thermodynamic equivalent of the work he has made his interior do, assuming he takes five minutes to eat it. In melting the ice he will require eighteen units to reduce it to water. To raise it in temperature to that of his inside he will require seven more units, or a total of twenty-five British thermal units. Taking the mechanical equivalent as 777 foot pounds, this will be equal to 19,425 foot pounds. If the boy weighs 100 pounds, he will have called upon his stomach to do as much heat work as would, with a machine having unit efficiency, raise him 194 feet high, or a rate of heat extraction equal to nearly an eighth of a horse power."

The flesh under the nails looks red because the nails are almost transparent, and thus the color of the tissue beneath is visible.

Cost of Running Trains.

Probably few travelers, even those who daily have occasion to use the railways, have any adequate idea of the cost of running trains. The cost may differ, and doubtless does differ greatly with the varying conditions, but the recently published figures of one of the extensive Western systems are instructive. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, operating 6,147 miles of road, has made public an analysis of expenses per revenue train mile run for the past two years, the total miles run being 31,750,418 in 1893, and 26,692,470 in 1894.

The items include repairs to locomotives and cars, station service, train service, locomotive service, train and station supplies, fuel, oil and waste and miscellaneous expenses. The total operating expenses were 96.46 per cents. per revenue train mile in 1893, and 92.67 cents in 1894. The revenue from passengers, per train mile run, was only 91.51 cents in 1893, and 90.32 cents in 1894, or less than cost. But there was a profit on freight, the revenue per mile run being $1.5701 in 1893, and $1.5834 in 1894, and out of this margin between receipts and expenditures per mile has to come the return for the enormous investment in road rolling stock, structures and other property. Stated in a general way, it costs about a dollar a mile, actual operating expenses, to run a train, without allowing any return on cost of road or equipment.—Providence Journal.

Put on your rubbers; it is a hard job to put off pneumonia.

A House in a Fret.

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil, and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

The temperature of the earth advances one degree for every fifty-one feet of descent.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be beneficial one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

A "seismonetograph" record at the College of Rome shows that the undulations from the great Japanese earthquakes were continued a distance of about 6000 miles.

Dr. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical
DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps.

Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

A Steam Engine 100 Years Old.

A few years ago an old beam engine, built by James Watt, which had been doing regular work daily for 102 years, was taken down and replaced by a modern engine. The engine was originally a 75-horse-power engine, and was erected in 1785. In 1795 some alterations were made to enable it to work to 0 horse-power. It had a 24-inch cylinder, a 6-foot stroke, and sun and planet motion. It worked at 22½ revolutions, or 270 feet of piston speed per minute. In 1875 it was tested by Mr. Longbridge, when, with a steam pressure of five pounds per square inch, it indicated 4½.72 horse power, with an expenditure of coal of 4.59 pounds per indicated horse-power per hour. Only the best modern engines with the same condition of loading would work with two pounds of coal per indicated horse-power per hour. One is in doubt whether to be surprised that, after a century of endeavor to improve the economy of steam engine working, the progress is so small to be proud that so much has been achieved.—Cassel's Magazine.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

In a recent article on Coffee and Cocoa, the eminent German Chemist, Professor Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing Cocoa by the addition of potash, and of the process common in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear turbid to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the Cocoa substances. This artificial manipulation for the purpose of so-called solubility is, therefore, more or less inspired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of purity, pleasant taste, useful action and aromatic flavor. The treatment of Cocoa by such chemical means is entirely objectionable. . . . Cocoa treated with potash or ammonia would be entirely unsalable but for the supplementary addition of artificial flavors by which a poor substitute for the aroma driven out into the air is offered to the consumer." The delicious Breakfast Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., is absolutely pure and soluble. No chemicals, or dyes, or artificial flavors are used in it.

A Remarkably Fine Nose.

A good story is told of a well known actor who, in a piece in which he was playing "on tour," had to "make up" his nose to rather large proportions. He generally used a special paste for this purpose: but at one place falling short of paste, he sent a boy out to buy some flour. He used this in the form of stiff dough, painted it to suit his purpose, and went on to the stage in due course. Presently the nose began to grow and swell.

Seizing a moment when he was not required behind the footlights the actor rushed to his dressing-room, tore off the superfluity of nose, again "made up" the rest, and returned to the stage. But still the nose grew, and it was not until the play was ended that the victim had leisure to read the inscription on the paper in which the material for his marvelous nose had been brought to him. Then for the first time he saw the words:

"Self-raising flour. Requires no yeast or baking-powder. Mix with a little cold water and set in a warm place, and in a short time the dough will rise and be ready for baking!"

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.

$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES.

$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

Blood Diseases

such as Scrofula and Anæmia, Skin Eruptions and Pale or Sallow Complexions, are speedily cured by

Scott's Emulsion

TRADE MARK.

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. No other remedy so quickly and effectively enriches and purifies the blood and gives nourishment to the whole system. It is pleasant to take and easy on the stomach.

Thin, Emaciated Persons and all suffering from Wasting Diseases are restored to health by Scott's Emulsion.

Be sure you get the bottle with our trade-mark on it. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50 cents and $1.

Fear is more painful to cowardice than death to true courage.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Difficulties strengthen the mind, as labor does the body.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Nobody will use other people's experience, nor has any of his own till it is too late to use it.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts. $1.

Looking for trouble is one way to make it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Time's noblest offspring is the last.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Reason is the life of law.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S
Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. SEND FOR BOOK.

Dunbarton, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1894.

Donald Kennedy,
Dear Sir:

Last spring La Grip and Bronchitis took me and for weeks I got worse though taking medicine all the time. A friend told me of your Medical Discovery, how it had helped a friend of hers and I thought I would try it. I have taken two bottles of Discovery and three bottles Prairie Weed and I can't begin to tell you how much better I feel. When I began to take your medicine I could not sit up much of any; now I sit up all day and walk round the house, but I am still hoarse, —Of course you are—that's the Humor—about three more bottles Discovery will get the last of that out of your system.—*and want your advice about that.*

I thank you with my whole heart.

Yours truly,
NAOMI OLIVER.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received

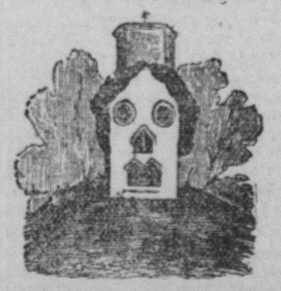
HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

DON'T BE FOOLED.



You want some RIPANS TABULES. Your druggist's supply is exhausted. He has something "just as good."

Why does he say this?
He thinks you a simpleton.

He has a right to his opinion,
But to express it
So plainly
Is brash.

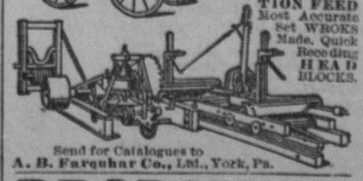
His opinion may be right,
But his statement
Is not true.

Tell him so!
Get what you ask for,
Or nothing!

The Farquhar

ENGINES, BOILERS, All Styles, 4 to 600 h. p.

SAW MILLS Variable—FRICTION FEED Most Accurate Set WORKS Made. Quick Receding HEAD BLOCKS.



Send for Catalogues to A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., York, Pa.

DROPSY

Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

BNU 2

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 10.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

REBUILDING SALE, JAN. 1 TO APRIL 1, '95

Having leased the adjoining room, partitions must come down, counters changed and the two rooms fitted for

THE NEW RACKET!

This extraordinary occasion will necessitate the moving of our our immense stock to

Make Way for the Carpenters

And the best way we know to move it, is to cut prices down to the safety line, and make it to the interest of the people of Centre county to come from far and near. Nuf Ced.

U Touch the Button; We'll Do the Rest.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——James Potter, of Bellefonte, was in town on Tuesday.

——W. Koonsman and little son, of Colyer, gave our sanctum a call.

——Mr. Stever Lobaugh spent last week visiting among friends at Newport.

——John T. Lee, having been laid up for a month from sciatica, is able to be out again.

——L. E. Rossman, one of Penn Hall's most worthy citizens, gave us a pleasant call.

——Miss Ada Goodhart, of Centre Hill, spent Friday and Saturday with friends in Centre Hall.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew, a student at the Millersville Normal, has returned to her studies.

——Miss Ada Kreamer, of Boalsburg was the guest of her cousin, Miss Tace Kreamer over Sunday.

——Squire Moore and wife, of Milroy, were guests at the home of Mrs. McCulley on Tuesday.

——Reuben Page, a veteran of the late war, gave us a call and left the necessary to put his label forward.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin returned on Tuesday to Williamsport, to pursue her studies at Dickinson seminary.

——Mrs. S. W. Barr, of Tyrone, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stiver, at Potters Mills, and friends in the vicinity.

——Mrs. E. M. Huyett and daughter have returned home after a several weeks' visit to her parents at Wernersville, Pa.

——N. B. Spangler, Esq.. of Bellefonte, chairman of the Democratic county committee, was in town on Monday.

——John Keller, Sumner Hosterman and John Meyer returned to Lancaster F. and M. college, on Monday, after their holiday vacation.

——Henry Rossman, one of Tusseyville's leading citizens, gave us a pleasant call and, besides, put his label forward among the honored names.

——Mr. William D. Keller, west of Centre Hall, is quite seriously ill with rheumatism, and has been confined to the house for several weeks past.

——Mr. W. W. Royer, of Centre Hill, one of the county auditors, went to Bellefonte on Monday morning, where he will labor in conjunction with the other auditors with the county's receipts and expenditures for the year 1894.

Had a Stroke of Paralysis.

Mr. Thomas Lyon, living a short distance west of here, is laid up with an attack of paralysis. He was on his way to this place Monday night, on horse-back, and it is evident he had a stroke while on the road; he fell from his horse, and was found about two hours afterwards, lying in the snow by the side of the road.

Revival.

Rev. Illingsworth, of the Methodist church, is holding quite a spirited revival at the Sprucetown church. He is a very popular pastor and is meeting with success throughout his charge.

Sleighing Good.

Sleighing is pretty good; the thaw Monday and Tuesday was followed by a freeze Tuesday night, which improved sleighing.

Public Sales.

The REPORTER'S job department is fully equipped for properly executing all kinds of public sale bills at the lowest prices.

KILLED IN MISSOURI.

Wash Shafer, formerly of Madisonburg, Meets with a Fatal Accident.

On Saturday last a telegram was received at Madisonburg making the sad announcement of the death of Wash. Shafer, in Missouri, caused by his being thrown from a wagon while the horses were running off, near his residence in Missouri. He was engaged in hauling his household effects to the railroad station to have them shipped to his former home in Madisonburg, expecting to live there and take care of his aged father, George Shafer, now in frail health, and who is thus left bereft of the last of his children, a son and a daughter having gone before a number of years ago, as also his first and second wives, the latter having died a few months ago; being left alone, his only remaining child, Wash, concluded to leave his farm in Missouri and return to Madisonburg to make the Saturday of his father's life pleasant as possible, with the above sad result. These are the particulars as we gather from rumor.

The unfortunate young man left his home in Miles twp., some 16 years ago for Missouri, bought a farm, got married in his new home and settled down to farming, and was an esteemed citizen. His age was about 45 years.

The Roof Burned Off.

Last Saturday morning the dwelling house occupied by James Stover, adjoining M. M. Condo's property west of the station, was discovered to be on fire on the roof, which soon threatened destruction of the house. Assistance was summoned from town and the bucket brigade put in service, and after a half hour's hard fight the flames were got under control. The roof was burned off and through the ceiling of the second floor, leaving the house in a somewhat wrecked shape. The family had removed their goods and suffered no damage beyond that of their hurried exit. The fire was caused by a defective and overheated flue. Mrs. Mary A. Dinges is the owner of the property.

Well Attended.

The musical convention held last week in the Reformed church terminated last Friday evening with a concert by the class, and the Ladies' Aid Society's treasury was swelled almost $190 from the proceeds. The class numbered about fifty, and there were many singers here from a distance. The weather was all that could be desired, with good sleighing, and the public turned out in full, giving a crowded house at every evening session. Good order was maintained throughout the week and nothing occurred to mar the week's pleasure.

Corner Stone Laying.

The corner stone for the new Grove United Evangelical church at Woodward, was laid last Sunday morning; Rev. M. F. Fossleman, of Milton, delivering an appropriate sermon. The Dubsites and Esherites are about equally divided in numbers at Woodward, and the Esherites have closed the doors to the adherents of the Dubsites, however allowing them the use of their church for their corner stone services.

A Tribute to Judge Furst.

When court adjourned at Huntingdon last week the members of the local bar and the officers of the court desiring to evidence their appreciation of Judge Furst's services, as well as to show their respect for him personally, held a meeting in the court room where they took final leave of His Honor and presented him with a magnificent century chair, Russia leather covered, the price of which was about $100.

Fell on his Foot.

Last Wednesday Aaron Thomas was assisting in filling the hotel ice house, and a large piece of ice was hoisted up about twelve feet, when the tongs slipped and the chunk dropped on his foot, badly brusing it but fortunately breaking no bones. He now locomotes with a crutch.

J. A. Fiedler's Appointment.

James A. Fiedler, formerly publisher of the Bellefonte *Gazette*, but now of Williamsport, who was a candidate for one of the minor positions in the gift of the state legislature, had one of the plums dropped to him in the shape of one of the house transcribing clerkships.

Died at Zion.

Mrs. Amelia Kauffman, an aged lady residing with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Garbrick, in Zion, died on Tuesday morning. She had been ailing for some time and had nearly lost her eyesight.

To the Year 1900.

A patron called this week, who is so highly pleased with the REPORTER that he got his subscription dated out to the year 1900! The clear conscience of such a man is better than $5000. Who will climb as high up as that?

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

CENTRE HALLER IN INDIA.

Rev. John Harpster, Missionary Writes from that Far-away Field.

Rev. John H. Harpster, a native of this town, who is now serving under his second appointment as a Lutheran missionary in India, has written a letter to our townsman, A. J. Reesman, from which we are permitted to print the extract below. The letter is dated "Guntur, Madras Presidency, India, Nov. 30. '94," and was 37 days on its journey hither. Bro. Harpster writes:

"It is just about a year since I got back again to this old country. I found things changed very little. The fact is this is a changeless country. It seems to me sometimes that time has ended in India and eternity begun. Here has not been the slightest change as to people, their mode of living, the style of their houses, their dress, their way of doing things, as to any thing about them, in the last thousand years. I could hardly realize that I had been away nearly seventeen years. It seemed, rather, that I had been away over night.

"It has been a busy year with me. I found that after 17 years absence I had largely forgotten the language, and had to learn that over again. As soon as I had gotten a pretty good grip on the language I packed my ox-cart and started for the villages and jungles and have been going it pretty steadily right along.

"Just now we are having magnificent weather. By this time you are going about with a big overcoat on, your ears tied up, and your poor nose looking as blue as an indigo bag, with the excessive cold. Here the roses are in bloom, and the couutry, far as the eye can reach, one scene of living green. We haven't had the doors or windows of our house shut since we came to India, probably won't close them as long as we are here.

"Both myself and wife have been very well ever since we landed in India. My wife, a very delicate woman, enjoys better health than in America."

Will Apply for License.

James Reish has rented the hotel at Potters Mills, and will occupy the old hostelry of historic fame. He will apply for license fromthe court, and has strong influence to bear on that body. This house has not been licensed for several years, Judge Furst always refusing the petition. During the early days when the coach and four ran regularly between Bellefonte and Lewistown, the house was most liberally patronized, and a nip was necessary before and after taking the long pull over the Seven Mountains. James intends to quit farming and his brother John will continue in his stead on the Brockerhoff place, just south of the Old Fort.

For Bicycle Riders.

Bicycle riders will be interested in learning that there is talk of supplanting the popular rubber pneumatic cycle with one made of paper. The reason given is that the latter is much less expensive than the rubber ones. The Paper Trade Journal says: "In fact, it is asserted that two paper tires will, on the machine, cost only two thirds or one half what a pair of rubber tires cost, and being less yielding the new may last much longer. Its champions claim that it will not break from constant squeezing and inflation as soon as rubber."

The Short Days.

Since December 21st, which was the shortest day, the time between sunrise and sunset has been increasing but very little. This almost imperceptible increase will last until about January 21, when the sun will come in view a minute earlier, and sink beneath our sight 34 minutes later, making the difference only 35 minutes from the time of the shortest day. Then, however, daylight will rapidly lengthen.

Died at Lock Haven.

Mrs. S. M. McCormick died at Lock Haven on Saturday morning last, and was buried on Monday following. She was aged about forty-five years and was the daughter of Prof. Thomas Hollohan, superintendent of the Centre county schools about twenty-five years ago. Mrs. J. T. Potter, west of this place, was a near relative of the deceased.

Tempting, Really.

Wild turkeys, pheasants and quail are close visitors to Ben Arney's home, in the past few days; pheasants in half dozen lots have visited within a few feet of his kitchen door; while quail visit his barnyard, and wild turkeys have several times come within gunshot of his house. And all this right near the heart of our town. These birds seem to know the shooting season is over.

Was it an Offense.

At Akron, Ohio, Mayor Harper is wrestling with a novel point in jurisprudence. J. M. Wade was brought before him on the charge of passing Confederate money, and Wade's attorney raised the point that his client had committed no offense under Ohio laws or under United States laws, the statute not making it an offense to pass Confederate money.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees every article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

For This Month as Given by Foster.—Severe Storms May be Expected.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 2nd to 7th and from 8th to 12th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about 13th, cross the western mountain country by close of 14th, the great central valleys from 15th to 17th and the eastern states about the 18th. Rainfall accompanying this disturbance will be about average and the temperature will average below that of the week previous. The last ten days of this month will average colder and bring more rainfall than the ten days preceding. Severe weather, a western blizzard and other severe storms may be expected from 21st to 31st. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about 13th, the great central valleys about the 15th and the eastern states about the 17th. The cool wave will cross the western mountain country about 16th the great central valleys about 18th and the eastern states about 20th.

TRIAL LIST.

For the First Week of Court, Beginning the 28th of January.

A. Walter, cashier vs. Exrs. of E. Stambaugh.
Daniel DeHass vs. Mary Ryan.
John P. Hite vs. W. P. Lucas.
Lucy Auman vs. I. J. McClintick.
Daniel Fleisher vs. David Frantz.
Joel Tressler vs. Chas. F. Beck.
Edward Chambers vs. R. G. Askey.
Hannah Grove's admr. vs. D. B. Malone.
John P. Hite vs. W. P. Lucas.
T. F. Kennedy vs. James Lytle.
Samuel Immel vs. Wm. Colyer.
Harrison Snyder et. al. vs. David A. Lucas.
L. T. Rorbach vs. John C. Motz, exrs.
Thos. Meyers vs. James Grove's exrs.
Brown McKnitt vs. Jacob Smith admr.

Will Live Rent Free.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "During the stay of Governor-elect Hastings and his family in this city his residence at Bellefonte, one of the finest there, will be occupied by Mr. Reeder, who will shortly take unto himself a wife. This will be under an agreement made by General Hastings the day after the election, when he said: "Henry, if you will get married you may occupy my house rent free during my sojourn in Harrisburg." Now it so happened that "Henry," who is the junior member in Hastings' law firm, is not only engaged, but the day had already been named, though the General did not know it, and to receive an offer of that kind was just in his line, and he at once proceeded to convince the future Governor that the question of his marriage was but a brief period. The General will keep his word, reserving only the right to spend two or three months during the summer season as their guests.

Another Swindle Showed Up.

A fruit tree agent has been swindling some of the farmers in Tioga county in a slick manner. His plan of operation is to call upon the farmer with the ostensible purpose of selling nursery stock and hiring men to work for the the nursery company. If the farmer consents to accept the position offered, the agent will ask his name, and then always remarks that it is a name he never heard before, and for fear he will forget it he requests the farmer to write his name on a blank form, and the next thing the victim knows he is called on to pay an exorbitant price for a large quantity of trees he never ordered.

Good Sermons.

Mr. McCracken of Rock Springs, preached two able sermons in the Presbyterian church at this place last Sabbath; his sermons were well prepared and delivered in a pleasing manner. Mr. McCracken has two years and a half at Allegheny Seminary before ready to enter the ministry, but from the manner in which his sermons were delivered, he will without a doubt make a successful minister.

Caught by the Saw.

Last Thursday afternoon Ira Rishell, of Boalsburg, lost two fingers of his left hand by coming in contact with a circular saw, in the shop of Ed. Sellers, of Oak Hall. He is an employe of Wieland Brothers, carriage builders, of Boalsburg, and was working some lumber for his firm when the saw caught his hand. The fingers were badly mangled and necessitated amputation.

Salt Lick Gas Well.

The directors of the Salt Lick Gas and Oil Well Company had a meeting a few days ago. The drill is now down nearly 2,000 feet contracted for. It is stated that the indications for striking oil are better now than at any time previous. We hope so; and if no oil is struck, let the boring go on, they will soon get through to China where we can assure the stockholders either tea or saltwater will be struck.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

THE POOR HOUSE.

The Question That is a Very Important One to the Taxpayer.

The county poor house question to be voted on at the spring election, February 19th, does not seem to have aroused much interest in this section, but there is a strong prevailing sentiment against the measure, and it is supposed the valley will go almost solidly against it. On the other side of the county the proposition will be strongly endorsed, owing to the heavy expense incurred by the keeping of the poor. Bellefonte, Philipsburg, Spring township, and several other townships have a large poor list, and the taxpayers of this valley do not fancy the additional taxation of keeping the poor of other districts when comparatively free themselves. In the boro we have no paupers and the poor assessment is very light.

Mr. Robert F. Hunter, commissioners clerk, has made the estimate that $30,000 are expended yearly by the various districts of the county in keeping their poor. This amount is almost one-half the expense of conducting the county. This is a large amount of money and by aid of a poor house and farm the county poor could be kept for considerably less than that now expended.

The tax rate in many districts on the other side of the county would be decreased, while on this side they will be increased.

The REPORTER will gladly publish any communication bearing upon the poor house question, as entertained by our readers, be it either for or against the measure.

Arm Severely Bruised.

Walter Kerlin met with a painful accident Monday evening while driving in a sleigh, he met one of those unfailing horse freighteners, a traction engine, and the horse young Kerlin was driving, took fright and started to run; turning to the fence, the sleigh was upset and Walter thrown out, sustaining a severe bruise of the right arm which at first was supposed to have been fractured close to the elbow.

Frank Shutt and wife happened to come along in a sleigh about the same time; their horse also scared and started away, but was checked before going any distance.

If nothing else will frighten a horse a traction engine will; the impression of the animal invariably seems to be Old Nick is coming towards him and the horse will do his best to make the distance between him and the snorting, rattling, puffling monster, as great as possible.

United Evangelical Church.

I. S. Frain, of Abdera, Marion township, returned on Monday from a month's trip in the west. He attended the National convention of the United Evangelical church, at Napier, Ill., Dec. 29. He went there as one of the sixteen delegates representing the Dubbs element in Pennsylvania, which by reason of a recent decision of the courts have no claim on church property formerly held by the Evangelical church. The Dubbs faction have now formed an independent organization and will erect their own houses of worship.—*Centre Democrat.*

After the Parties.

The parties are said to be known who took the horse and sleigh one night last week from in front of the bank, and left the rig to be found at the mountain. The horse and sleigh belonged to two young men from near Boalsburg. All circumstances led to the belief that the horse had been taken by some one for a drive, and the young men made inquiry, and it is said have discovered the guilty parties. Prosecution should rapidly follow if the right persons are apprehended, and not with a mild dose either.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, among a long list of decisions rendered on Monday, handed down the following from Centre county: Lohr vs. the borough of Philipsburg, from the common pleas court of Centre county; judgment reversed.

Krumrine, executor, vs. Grenoble, et al, from the common pleas court of Centre county; judgment affirmed.

A Double Headed Calf.

A Butler county farmer is the owner of a calf with two heads. Besides having two heads it has four nostrills, two tongues, two under jaws, and three eyes, one on each side of its head and one in front. It is fully developed and its body is the same as any other bovine's. The calf is doing well and bids fair to live and reach maturity. The owner has already received several tempting offers to dispose of the wonder, but absolutely refuses to part with it.

Fixed Salaries.

Mr. Bynum, Democrat, of Indiana, offered a bill in the House providing for a readjustment of the salaries of postmasters of the first, second and third classes by the Postmaster General, and that no salary shall exceed six thousand dollars, except at New York, where it is fixed at $8,000.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

AN OLD COLD.

Is Chronic Catarrh, the Worst Disease Known.

The first stage of catarrh is commonly called catching cold. It may begin in the head, nose, throat or lungs. In the majority of cases no attention is paid to a cold, therefore nearly half of the people have chronic catarrh in some form. To neglect a cold is to invite catarrh.

The second stage of catarrh is sometimes called an old cold. If in the head, there is roaring, cracking in the ears, periodical headache, and confusion of the senses. If in the nose, discharge, sneezing, noisy breathing, and bad breath. In the throat it produces enlarged tonsils, hawking, sore throat, hoarseness or weak voice. When the catarrh reaches the bronchial tubes and lungs it produces cough, pain in the chest, expectoration, night sweats, loss of flesh and shortness of breath.

A cold in the head, which a single bottle of Pe-ru-na will cure, soon becomes a case of chronic catarrh, which will require many bottles to entirely cure. A sore throat, which one bottle of Pe-ru-na will cure, soon becomes chronic pharyngitis or enlarged tonsils, which will require many bottles. A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, would soon disappear with the use of Pe-ru-na, becomes chronic bronchitis, which requires a persistent use of Pe-ru-na for some time. There are a great many cases of consumption each year due directly to a neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Pe-ru-na had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented.

For a free treatise on catarrh, coughs, colds, consumption, and all diseases of winter, send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Aged Above 70 Years.

Rebersburg, with a population of about 300, has 30 persons aged over 70 years. Centre Hall, with a population of 900, has 18 persons over 70 years of age.

Mercantile Appraiser.

The Commissioners have appointed Dr. J. C. McIntire, of Bellefonte, formerly of Centre Hall, mercantile appraiser. A fit and deserved selection.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The trouble, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure. If you want to quit and be natural "No-to-bac." Braces up nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	59
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

The White Fair : :

CHRISTMAS OPENING....

Beginning Saturday, **Dec. 8th....**

Remarkable Exhibition of Seasonable Goods. . . .

Balance of Ladies' Coats at Great Sacrifice. . .

Choicest Line of Curtains--Both Heavy and Lace.

A Host of Ornamental and Useful Articles.

Lamps, and Silk Shades--Paper for Fine Paper Shades. : : :

Writing Paper, Tablets, Pencils, Etc, at Extremely Low Prices. : : :

The White Fair : :

Watch For It!
Wait For It!
Come To It!

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.